

The face of L. Florus Histories

The people of Rome grown old & declining under L. perons

The people of Rome a man under Consul for about CC. yeares

The IV. Age

The III. Age

THE ROMAN HISTORIES OF LUCIUS IULIUS FLORUS

THE ROMAN Histories of LUCIUS IULIUS FLORUS from the foundation of ROME, till Caesar AUGUSTUS, for about DCC. yeares, & from thence to TRAIAN' near CC. yeares, divided by Florus into IV ages. Translated into ENGLISH.

The people of Rome ayouth under Consuls for about CCL. yeares

The people of Rome a childe under Kings for about CCL. yeares

The IV. Age

LONDON By W. Stansby

The I. Age







TO THE MOST  
FLOVRISHING,  
puissant, and noble Peere,  
G E O R G E,  
Lord Marquesse of  
B U C K I N G -  
H A M, & C.

M Y L O R D,

**T**H E Histories of  
Lucius Florus,  
cōprehending in  
foure short Books  
the one hundred, fortie and  
two of that principall Histo-  
rian of the Romans, Titus  
Liuus of Padua, and of ma-  
A nie

## THE EPISTLE

~~nie~~ other, written, hard to say, whether more conceitfully or completely, are here translated out of their Latin into English. A labour greater farre (as all our learned know) then for the slender bulke of the volume. His Maieslies great example, and your Lordships fervent imitation, to increase in the full sail of fortune, the balasse of worthy readings, is here in part well fitted. For your Honour cannot possibly find in so little a room so much, so well together, of this weightie argument. A thing to your Lordship acceptable, considering your small leisure, and to all those other who haue already profitably runne

## DEDICATORIE.

runne through his authors :  
 himfelfe fo brieft as it is al-  
 moft his fault ; fo neate, and  
 pithy , as Liuius fares the  
 worfe for it ; fo defirous to re-  
 member what himfelfe hath  
 faid , and to haue it vnder-  
 ftood by others , as he fumms  
 his owne summarie narrati-  
 ons ; and finally , fo worthy , as  
 feeing the glorie of a great  
 Historian foreftall'd by Li-  
 uius , and others , hee held it  
 more honorable to be ( as hee  
 is ) the firft among brieft  
 writers , then one among few  
 in the large ones . Epito-  
 me's notwithstanding are no  
 other in truth but Anato-  
 mies , and all fpacious minds ,  
 waited vpon with the felici-  
 ties of meanes , and leifure ,

A 2 will

## THE EPISTLE

will flatter them as bane, but this  
brieft hath all the requisites  
of a perfect body, and appar-  
rell as rich as any; for profes-  
sing Storie, he hath certain-  
ly performed a Panegyrick.  
His scope, to kindle the va-  
lor of the old Roman world  
in the bosome of the new:  
though himselfe, an heathen  
man, and living under Tra-  
ian the emperor, saw the  
proportion of valour well-  
maintained: that being the  
most goodly, and most flouri-  
shing estate, which at any  
time under heathen princes,  
that monarchie enjoyed.  
Those annotations, and col-  
lections, whose lights will  
lead your Lordship into the  
wise, and heroic secret of the  
most

DEDICATORIE.

most potent, graue, and honourable masters which euer mankind had, are fittest for your more leisure. To your good Lordship therefore, in whose person the ancient splendors of the noble families of VILLERS, & BEAUMONT are united with advantage, doth Luc<sup>s</sup> Florus offer himselfe in our vulgar tongue, and brings with him the plaine; but withall, the free, and grounded good-will of his most louing, and carefull interpreter, humbly

Your Lordships,

PHILANACTOPHIL.





*To the Reader.*

**E**LORVS (saith  
IVSTVS LIP-  
SIVS, who in  
Mr. CAMDENS  
opinion carryed the Sunne  
of antiquity before him)  
wrote a brieft, not so much  
of Liue (from whom he of-  
ten dissenteth) as of the Ro-  
man affaires, in my poore  
conceite, aptly, elegantly,  
neatly. There is in him a  
sharpnesse of wit, and short-  
nesse of speech, oftentimes  
admirable; and certaine  
gemmes as it were, and  
A 4 iewels

*To the Reader.*

*iewels of wise sentences, inserted by him with good aduifement, and veritie. Thus farre that excellent master, and with him let thy iudgement goe, if thou wilt herein doe iustice, howsoeuer, with Mathematicall Stadius, FLORVS is but a tumultuarie author: for so it pleaseth that learned Critike to style him, ouer-loading him with the comparison of incomparable Linie. Bee it free, with reuerence and modestie, to note ouer-sights (as none doe want them) and for me also, a professor of sober freedome, to taxe that as an ouer-sight in manners, to vse such authors*



*To the Reader.*

thors sowrely, without whom the Criticks fame had often-times beene obscure, or none at all. In mine *Hypercriticks*, concerning our countreys Historie, I haue dealt freely, as a man desirous to stirre vp a *Liue*, or a *Florus* to our selues. There is little left testifide touching him, or rather nothing at all, but what himselfe remembreth, which is, that hee liued in *Traians* time. Coniecture propounds vn-to vs, that hee was of the *Seneca's* ( that also is my opinion) and so an *Annean* by line (that is, of the Spanish-house, or family of the *Anneans* ) and they who

*To the Reader.*

who entitle him to bee of the *Iulij*, haue also their diuinatorie reasons. His generous, bright, and flowrie writings (the best memoriall) are aliue, and now translated into our vulgar, with as much proprietic as one Englishmans English could attaine vn-to for the present; but e-uerywhere with a religious ayme to his meaning, howsoeuer it may bee many times mist, the diuersity of Copies, like a change of the marke, and the peculiar manner of his stile like a sudden blast comming betweene. For this is true, that there are in *FLORVS* sundrie knots, not easie to vntie,

*To the Reader.*

vntie, while he, desirous to  
speake quick, and close to-  
gether, our vnderstanding  
in him, wanteth roome as  
it were, and that scope  
which is, hath somewhat  
thicke in it, amounting to  
a clowdinesse:

*breuissime laboro,  
obscurus fio*

more perhaps, in this au-  
thor, through corruption  
of manuscripts, and Prints,  
or of our duller-pointed  
wits, then through his  
fault, whose writings are  
altogether as luminous,  
as acuminous.

*First, the names of men,  
nations, places, offices, and  
things, peculiar to the Ro-  
mans, need a particular in-  
ter-*

To the Reader.

terpreter, which this pocket-volume will not handsomely permit, at least-wise not in present.

2.

Secondly, the words which are here and there inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus, are for the most part explanatorie of the authors meaning, supplying marginall notes.

3.

Thirdly, one elegancie, which is almost perpetuall in him, and answers to the first similitude, in which hee figures the whole people of Rome, in the person of a M·A·N (as the frontispice sheweth) is lost for the greater part, throughout the translation, where the singular number sorts not so well,  
but

*To the Reader.*

but breedes perplexitie, or  
obscurenesse.

Fourthly, The doctrines  
which hee followes both in  
Theologie, and moralitie,  
and upon which the fabricke  
of his narrations standeth,  
are such as thou art to expect  
from an heathen, with whom  
Polytheism, or pluralitie of  
Gods, was an article of faith,  
and among whom, selfe-kill-  
ing, to auoid disgrace, see-  
med an high point of true  
magnanimitie, and the like,  
which haue small danger in  
them now, & their examen  
will else-where fall out fitly.

Fifthly, The numbers in  
the margine, signifie the  
yeeres from Rome built,  
which these letters, A. V. C.

doe

4.

5.

*To the Reader.*

doe denotate, that is, Anno Urbis Conditæ; in the yeere of Rome Built, such, or such. A discoverie not worthy of any one, but onely of them, who are nothing else in a manner, but meere English. Necessarie is it here notwithstanding, for explanation of the author, who (as the frontispice, which (with the helpe of the authors preface) interprets it-selfe, unfoldeth) by a most exact, and studied method of briefnesse, hath summ'd the whole time of Rome in grosse, and distributed it into ages, as Lactantius Firmianus (vouching I know not what Seneca for it) and Ammianus Marcellinus in his eighteenth

*To the Reader.*

*teenth booke, and Iornandes (an usurper, and concealer of Florus his wit) under the Emperour Iustinian.*

What the translatour thinkes worthy of thy precious time, to know further, requires a large booke, rather then an Epistle, and that also wil be but a brieft (vpon a brieft) of all the old *Roman* wisdome ciuill, and martiall, as here thou hast of their facts. Enioy this translation in the meantime, and let not vnthankfulness strangle any intentions for thy more satisfaction, nor shew thee ignorant of such a treasure, as which, after aboue one thousand foure hundred yeeres

*To the Reader.*

yeers cōtinuance (twice the  
time of this storie) grow-  
ing stronger in *the* world  
by one language more then  
his owne (when the *Roman*  
empire it selfe ( the subiect  
of the booke ) hath long  
since in a manner come  
to nothing ) doth  
giue great hope  
that it is to be  
immortall.

*Farewell.*



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world  
then  
*man*  
pict  
long  
ne





THE  
PREFACE  
OF LUCIUS  
FLORVS.

**T**HE People of  
Rome, from  
King Romu-  
lus to Cæsar  
Augustus, for the space of  
seuen hundred yeeres, per-  
formed so many noble deeds  
both in peace, and warre,  
that if a man compare the  
magnitude of their empire  
with the number of the  
yeeres, hee will thinke it  
B      grea-

## The Preface of

greater, then for the time. They displayed their warlike ensignes so farre, and wide vpon the globe of the earth, that such as reade their performances, may learne in them, not the actions of one people, but of all mankind: For they were tossed with so many labors, and perils, that to establish their empire, Vertue and Fortune seeme to haue contended. Which thing, though it be also principally worth the knowing; neuerthelesse, for so much as the very greatnesse it selfe is an impediment to it selfe, and the varietie of matter makes the mind abruptly flit from one thing to another; I will  
imi-

Aciem intentionis  
abrupit.

LVCIVS FLORVS.

imitate them who draw the  
maps of countreyes, and  
comprehend the whole  
image of that great Body,  
within as it were a narrow  
table: And in so doing,  
my hopes are, that I shall  
offer up somewhat towards  
the admirable honours of  
the whole worlds soue-  
raigne people, when toge-  
ther, and yet distinctly in  
it selfe, I shall aduance into  
view their empires uni-  
uersall greatnesse. Imagi-  
ning therefore the whole  
people of Rome were but  
as one single person; and  
then running ouer all their  
time, thinke how they be-  
gan, and how they grew  
strong; then, how they at-

## The Preface of

tained to a certaine flower as it were of youth, and how in a sort they afterwards waxed old, wee shall therein find foure degrees, or maine progressions.

The first reuolution was under kings, for almost two hundred and fiftie yeeres; in which space they wrestled and strove about their Mother-citie with their neighbours. This may be the time of their infancie. The following period, from the Consulship of Brutus, and Collatinus, to the Consulship of Appius Claudius, and \* Quintus Fulvius, comprehends those two hundredeth and fiftie yeeres, in which they subdued Italy.

This

\* *Marcus.*

LVCIVS FLORVS.

*This was a time most famous for manhood, and deeds of Cheualrie. It may well be therefore tearmed their youthfull age. From hence, to Augustus Cæsar, are those other two hundredth and fiftie yeeres, in which he settled peace thorough all the world. And this compasse of time is the very Mans estate, and as it were the strength and ripenesse of the Roman Empire. From Augustus Cæsar, to our dayes, there haue not passed many fewer then two hundredth yeeres; in which, through the unworthinesse of Emperours, the force of the Roman people waxt old, as it were, and wasted*

## The Preface,&c.

*it selfe: sauing, that vn-  
der the gouernment of Tra-  
ian, their sinewes requicken,  
and beyond all expectation,  
the old age of the empire,  
as if the youth thereof  
were restored, growes  
greene againe,  
and flouri-  
sheth.*

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THE

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THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The first Booke.*

CHAP. I.

*Of ROMVLVS, first King  
of Romans.*

**T**He first founder  
of the citie, and  
empire of *Rome*,  
was ROMVLVS,  
the sonne of *Mars*, and

B 4

*Rhea*

*Veste Sa-  
cerdos,*

*Rhea Syluia.* This the Vestall Priestesse, great with child, confest of her selfe, nor did fame long doubt thereof, when *Romulus*, by commaundement of *Amulius*, throwne into the riuer, together with his brother *Remus*, could not be drowned. For the *Genius* of *Tiber* both checkt down his waters, and a shee-wolfe following the crye of the babes, left her yong ones, and with her teats discharged towards them the office of a mother. And in this plight, found vnder a tree, *Faustulus*, the kings shepheard conueyed them to his farmhouse, and bred them vp.

*Alba,*

*Alba*, built by *Iulius*, was then the chiefe citie of *Latium*, which his father *Aeneas* had reared. *Amulius* was the foureteenth king from these, and expelled his brother *Numitor*, of whose daughter *Romulus* was borne. Hee therefore, in the first heats of his youth, chased his vncle *Amulius* out of the royall seat, and restored his grandfather; himselfe delighting in the riuer, and mountaines, among which hee had beene educated, was busied in plotting the walls of a new towne. These brothers were twinnes; and it was therefore agreed betweene

B 5      them,

them, to make the gods iudges, which of them should first enter vpon the gouernement and rule.

*Remus* tooke his stand vpon mount *Auentine*, and *Romulus* vpon mount *Palatine*. It was the fortune of *Remus* to see birds first, and they were sixe Vultures; *Romulus* saw last, but had twelue. So hauing the vpper hand in this triall by bird-flight, he builds his citie, full of hope, that it would proue a martiall one; according as those birds, accustomed to bloud and rauine, did portend.

*Vallum.*

A \* trench and rampire seemed sufficient to defend the new citie; whose narrownesse

rownesse while *Remus* derided, and leapt ouer, in reproofe thereof, hee was slaine; whether by his brothers commandement, or no, is doubtfull. Certaine it is, that hee was the first sacrifice, and consecrated the new cities fortification with his bloud. There wanted inhabitants. Neere hand grew a groue, which hee makes a place of sanctuary; and thither a wondrous companie of men did forthwith flocke, some of them *Latins*, some shepherds of *Hetruria*, and other of them some of those beyond-sea *Phrygians*, who were vnder *Aneas*, and of those *Arcadians*,  
who

who hauing *Euander* for their Generall, had come flowing in. Thus of, as it were diuerse elements he gathered together one Body, and himselfe composed of them the *Roman* people. This was a worke of Time, the increase of inhabitants was a worke of Men. Therefore they sought wiues from among the neighbours; whom, when they could not obtaine by suit, they tooke by force. For they pretending to make shews and games on horsebacke, the maids assembled from parts about, to behold them, were seised as lawfull pray. This ministred

an occasion of present war. The *Veientes* were beaten, and put to flight. The *Canninensians* had their towne taken, and rased; and king *Romulus*, with his owne hands, offered vp to *Iupiter Feretrius*, the magnificent spoyles, which he had gayned from his aduersarie \* King. The gates of *Rome* were betraid to the *Sabines* by a silly \* Virgin, who had bargayned to receiue for reward that which they carryed on their left hands, doubtfull, whether shee meant their shields, or bracelets. They both to keepe their promise, and not to suffer her to escape, over-whelmed her

\* *Acron.*\* *Tarpeia.*

her to death with their shields. The enemies thus getting to the walls, there rose a terrible conflict in the very entrance, so farre forth, that *Romulus* was glad to beseech *Ioue*, to stay his people from their shamefull flying. In this place there is a temple, and the statue of *I V P I T E R the Stayer*. At last, they which had beene rauished, came running-in tearing their haire, betweene the two armies, as they were furiously encountring. So was peace made with *Tatius*, and a league ratified. There ensued a matter wonderfull to bee spoken. The *Sabine* enemies lea-  
ving




uing their ancient seate, removed with their whole families into the new citie, and share their horded riches among their sonnes in law for portions. Their *ioynt* forces quickly encreasing, the most wise *Romulus* ordayned this forme of common-weale. That the young men, deuided into tribes, should serue on horse-back, and watch in armour, to bee readie for all sudden occasions of warre: the councill of estate should belong to the old, and ancient, who for their authoritie should be called *Fathers*, and for their antiquitie, *Senators*, or *Aldermen*. These things thus

A. V. C.  
XXXVIII.

thus established, he was taken out of sight in a moment, as hee made an oration before the citie, at the poole of *Capra*. Some thinke he was torne in pieces by the Senate, for his harsh, and rough disposition: but a tempest rising with an eclipse of the Sun, made it seeme like the consecration of a God-head. Which opinion, *Julius Proculus*, caused to go presently currant, by affirming, that *Romulus* had appeared to him in a more maiesticall shape, then euer hee was seene before: that hee commanded, they should adore him as a power diuine: That the Gods had decreed

decreed, his name in hea-  
ven should bee *Quirinus* :  
and that *Rome* should so  
obtaine the empire of the  
world.

CHAP. II.  
Of NUMA POMPILIUS.

 O *Romulus* succee-  
ded *Numa Pompi-*  
*lius*, whom living  
at the *Sabines Cures*, the  
*Romans*, of their owne ac-  
cord, intreated to bee their  
king, for the fame of his  
religion. He taught them  
sacred rites, and ceremo-  
nies, and all the worship of  
the immortall gods. Hee  
instituted their Colleges of  
Priests

L<sup>th</sup>

priests of all sorts, *Pontifices*, *Augures*, *Salians*, and the rest : distinguisht the yeere into twelue months, & markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismall, in them. He gaue them their *Ancilia* shields, and *Palladium*, as certayne secret pledges of empire. Hee gaue them their temple of *Ianus*, to be the sure signe of peace, or warre : most specially the harth of *Vesta*, for virgins to adore, that in imitation of the starres of heauen, the flame preserued there alieue, might euer keepe awake for safegard of the state. All these things he ordayned, by, as it were, the

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the oracle of the goddesse  
*Egeria*, that the barbarous  
might so accept them the  
rather. To conclude, hee  
brought the fierce people  
to that passe, that the king-  
dome which they had at-  
chieued by violence, and  
wrong, they gouerned by  
religion and iustice.

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CHAP. III.  
of *TULLVS Hos-*  
*TILIUS.*

**N**EXT after *Numa*,  
reignes *Tullus Hos-*  
*tilius*, to whome  
the kingdome was freely  
giuen in honor of his ver-  
tue. This prince founded  
all

all their martiall discipline, and arte of warre. Their young-men thereby, wonderously practised in feates of Armes, they durst pro- uoke the *Albanes*, an honourable people, & which had long time borne chiefe sway. But their forces being equall, and their conflicts many, when both sides were diminished, the warre was drawne, *by consent*, to a short worke, and the fortunes of both the nations were entrusted to a combat, betweene the *Horatij* and *Curatij*, being three to three of a side, and brethren. The fight was braue and doubtfull, and admirable in the event. For there

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three of the one side being wounded, and two of the other slaine, that *Horatius*, who remayned alieue, helping out his valour with his wit, saynes himselfe to flie, so to single forth the enemye, and then turning vpon each as they were able to follow, ouer-came them all. So (which was c-therwise a rare glorie) the victorie was gotten with one mans hand, which hee forthwith stained by parri- side. Hee saw his sister weepe at the sight of the *conquered* spoiles he wore, being her betrothed hus- band's, though an enemies. Which vnseasonable ten- der-heartednesse he reuen-  
ged

ged with sheathing his sword in her. For this hay-nous fact, hee was arraigned. But the merit of his man-hood preserved the offendor from danger, and the crime was hidden with in his valours glorie. Nor did the *Albanes* long keepe their faith. For, being sent as aydes, and fellowes in armes against the *Fidenates*, according to the articles of their league, they turned neutrall in battell *for their owne aduantage*. But the politike king, *Hostilius*, so soone as hee saw his associates incline to the enemies partie, he gathers fresh spirit, as if hee had willed them so to doe; which




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which

which did put hope into our men, and strooke feare into the foes. So the treason came to nothing. The battell therefore being wonne, he causeth *Metius Fufetius*, the breaker of the league, to be tyed betwene two chariots, and pluckt in pieces with swift horses: and though *Alba* was the mother of *Rome*, yet withall, because it was a riual, he threw it to the ground, after hee had first transported the whole riches, and all the people thereof to *Rome*: that a citie, a kinne by the whole bloud, might not altogether seeme to haue perished, but to haue, as it were, turned

turned againe into her proper Body.

CHAP. IIII.  
Of ANCVS MARTIVS.

A. V. C.  
CXIII.  
\* *Nepos.*

 He next King was *Ancus Martins*,  
\* Grand-Childe of *Pompilius* by his daughter, and of such a wit. Hee therefore girt the citie with a wall, and ioyned both the sides thereof together with a bridge ouer *Tibris*, which ran betweene; and planted a Colonie at *Ostia*, where that riuer falls into the sea. His minde giuing him euen then, that the wealth of the whole world  
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and passengers to and fro,  
out of all parts, should be  
receiued there, as in the  
hauen towne and mari-  
tim Inne of *Rome*.

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## CHAP. V.

of T A R Q V I N I V S  
P R I S C V S.

*Arquinius*, after-  
ward called *Pris-*  
*cus*, though des-  
cended from forainers be-  
yond sea; yet of his owne  
free courage demaunding  
the kingdome, had it as  
freely graunted, for his in-  
dustrie, and noble carri-  
age. For sprung out of *Co-*  
*rinth*, hee had mingled

C

*Greeke*

*Greeke* wit with *Italian* fashions. This prince enlarged the maiestie of the Senare, and augmented the Tribes with new Centuries: notwithstanding, that *Attius Navius*, excellently scene in Augurie, had forbidden the number to be encreased: of whom, the king, to trie his skill, demanded, Whether that might be done which hee at that instant had in his minde? *Navius* hauing first put in practice the rules of his bird-flying myserie, answered, That it might. Then it was my thought (quoth he) whether I could cut that whetstone with a rasour. And thou

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Lib. I. *his Histories.*

21

thou mayest (said the Augur) and he did it. Hence the Augur-ship became sacred among the *Romans*. Nor was *Tarquinius* better at peace, then at warre. For hee conquered the twelue *Tuscan* nations, with often fighting : and from thence came *our* *Maces*, *our* *Trabex*, *our* *Chairs* of State, *our* *Rings*, *Trappers*, *Robes*, *purple-guarded Coats*, *Chariots* of *Triumph* guilt over, drawne with *four* *horses*, *embroydered Gownes*, *Cassocks* *chambleted* with *figures* of *palmes* : and briefly, all the ornaments & ensignes, by which *soueraigne Maiestie* is made eminent.

C 2

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.  
Of SERVIVS TVL-  
LIVS.

**T**Hen *Servius Tullius* vsurpeth the royall power: nor was his basenesse any barre vnto him therein, though his mother was a bond-woman. For *Tanaquil*, the wife of *Tarquinius*, had bred him vp in honourable fashion for his excellent dispositions sake: and a flame being seene to blaze about his head, did assure hee should prooue famous. Therefore, in the *Inter-regnum*, after *Tarquinius* his death, hee being let vp by

by the Queene dowagers  
meanes, to supply the  
Kings place, as it were but  
for a time, so managed that  
authority by his wit, which  
he had atchieued by pra-  
ctice, that hee seemed to  
haue good right vnto it. By  
him the people of *Rome*  
had their estates valued,  
and bookes of value, and  
musters made, themselues  
marshalled into formes, or  
classes, and distributed into  
courts and companies. And  
by this kings incomparable  
diligence, the Common-  
weale was so ordered, that  
note was taken of all their  
lands, goods, honours, ages,  
arts, and offices, and put in-  
to publike register; as if the

*Relatus in  
censum.*

state of a most mightie citie were to be kept vp and held together with the same diligence that a pettie familie.

## CHAP. VII.

Of TARQVINIVS  
SVPERBVS.

**T**He last of all the kings, was *Tarquinus*, surnamed *the Proud*, of his conditions. He rather made choise to innade, then to expect his grandfathers realme, which was *with*-holden by *Seruius*: whose murther hauing procured, hee gouerned the Commonweale



as badly, as he had obtained it wickedly. Nor was his wife *Tullia* of any better nature then himselfe. For hurrying to salute her husband King, shee ranne her amazed Coach-horse over the bloudie bodie of her father. But *Tarquinius* raging with slaughter against the Senate, and against all men with proud behaviour ( which worthe men brooke worse then crueltie ) after hee had tired himselfe at home with shedding bloud, hee marcheth at length against the enemye. So *Ardea*, *Ocriculum*, *Gabij*, *Suessa*, *Pometia*, towns of strength in *Latin* land, were taken.

Then turned hee cruell towards his owne. For hee sticke not to scourge his sonne, to the intent, that *thereupon* counterfeiting himselfe a fugitiue, he might gayne credit with the enimie : and *Gabij*, according to this plot, being surprized, when the sonne sent messengers to his father to vnderstand his farther *royall* pleasure, he *only* stricke off the tops of those poppie-heads, with his wand, which ouer-topt their fellowes ; meaning thereby, that he would haue the chiefe men put to death. And this was all the answere which his pride vouchsafed. Neuerthelesse,

uerthelesse, he built a temple out of the spoyles of conquered cities. Which when it came to be dedicated, according to the rites, all other the Gods (a wonder to be spoken) leaving the place, *Iuventas* and *Terminus* only remained. This contumacie of the powers diuine pleased the soothsayers well: for it promised, that the *Roman* affaires should be flourishing, and eternall. But this was maruelous, that in digging to build, there appeared the head of a man for a foundation: which all men did confidently interpret, as a most faire and happie signe, prognostica-

C 5      ting,

ting, that there should bee the head seat of the whole worlds empire. The people of *Rome* suffered the pride of their king, while their women were forborne: but that insolent abuse they could not endure in his sonnes: Of whom, when one of them had rauished that most beautionous Lady *Lucretia*, and shee clearing her selfe from the infamie, by killing her selfe, then they vtterly abrogated *their name*, and all the authoritie of Kings.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VIII.

*The summe of the whole  
premisses.*

**T**his is the first age of the people, of *Rome*, and as it were their infancie, vnder seuen kings: men, by as it were a speciall prouision of the fates, as differing in disposition, as the reason and profit of the Commonweale required. For who could bee more hote, or fierie, then *Romulus*? But there was need of hauing such an one, to set vp the kingdome perforce. Who was more religious then *Numa*? But their assayres could

could not want such a person, that the fierce people might bee made temperate, through the feare of the Gods. How necessarie was that Master of their martiall discipline, *Tullus*, to a warlike Nation? for whetting, and perfecting their courages with reason. How needfull was *Ancus*, the builder? that the citie might spread it selfe, by sending out a Colonie; that the parts thereof might bee vnited by a bridge, and it selfe bee defended with a Wall. Againe, how great dignitie, and grace, did the ornaments, and ensignes, which

which *Tarquinius Priscus* brought in, giue to the worlds chiefe people, by their very fashion? What other effect had the musters, and suruey which *Servius* tooke, then that the commonweale might know, and vnderstand it selfe? Lastly, the intolerable lordlinesse of *Superbus* did some good, nay, a very great deale of good. For thereby it came to passe, that the people stung with abuses, were inflamed with the desire of freedome.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

*Of the change in State,  
from Kings, to a Com-  
monweale.*

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He people there-  
fore of *Rome* ha-  
ving *Brutus*, and  
*Collatinus* ( to whom the  
noble matron recommen-  
ded at her death, her iniu-  
ries reuenge) for captaines,  
& authors, & by as it were  
a diuine instinct, being  
throughly all of them re-  
solved to restore them-  
selues to libertie, and se-  
cure the honor of their  
women, sodeinly fell away  
from the king, spoile his  
goods,



goods , consecrate his ground to *Mars*, and trans-ferre the soueraigne power to the same men, who had beene founders of their freedome, but yet changing both the iudge, & title. For it was agreed , that whereas the authoritie had *before* beene single , and perpetuall ; it should bee now *but* from yeere to yeere, and bipartite , lest either by singularitie, or continuance it should bee corrupted : and for kings they styled them Consuls, that they might remember *the dutie of their place* was to consult, and provide for their Countrey. Such ioy was conceived  
for

for this new freedome, that they could hardly belecue the change, and one of the Consuls, because he was of kingly name, and race, they deprived him of his office, and banished him the citie. Into whose roome *Valerius Poplicola* being substituted, hee bent his whole studies to augment the free maiestie of the people. For hee bowed down *to them* the *Fasces* in their assemblie, and made it lawfull to appeale from the Consuls to the people. And that the shew of a seeming castle might not offend, he pluckt down his house which stood high, & built it on a flat, or  
level

level. But *Brutus* to come with all his sailes into popularitie, did both cast his house to the ground, and slue his sonnes. For having discover'd, that they practised to bring in kings againe, he drew them forth into the *Forum*, and in the mid'st of the assemblie, scourged them *first* with rods, and *then* cut off their heads with the axe: so that he plainly seemed, as a common father, to haue adopted the people of *Rome* into the place of his children. From henceforth free, the first armes which the people tooke, were against aliens for maintenance of their libertie;

tie ; secundly for their bounds ; thirdly for their associates, as also, for glorie, and dominion ; their neighbours by all meanes daily vexing them. For whereas they had in the beginning no land of their owne lying to their citie, they forthwith enlarged their territories with that which they wonne from the enemy, and being situated in the midst, betweene *Latium*, and *Tuscanie*, as it were in a two-way-lect, they neuer gaue ouer to issue out of their gates against the aduersarie, till running like a kinde of plague through euery nation, and alwayes laying

laying hold of such as were next, they brought all *Italy* at last to be vnder their subiection.

## CHAP. X.

*The warre with the Tuscans, and King PORSENA.*



**K**ings being driven out of the city, the first armes which the people tooke were for supportation of their freedom. For *Porsena*, king of *Tuscans*, was at hand with huge forces, and brought backe the *Tarquins*, vnder his protection. Neuerthelesse, though he prest them,

to

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to accept the king againe,  
with fighting, and with fa-  
mine, and had gotten  
mount *Ianiculum*, which  
stood in the very iawes of  
the citie, yet they both re-  
sisted, and forced him also  
to retire: and finally they  
strooke him into so great  
admiration, that after hee  
was now growne too hard,  
he voluntarily entred into  
a league of friendship with  
that people, which he had  
almost overcome. Then  
were seene those braue  
*Roman* aduenges, and  
wonders, *Horatius*, *Muti-*  
*us*, *Clelia*, who if they were  
not in chronicles would at  
this day bee taken for fa-  
bles. For *Horatius Cocles*,  
after

after that hee alone could not keepe off the enemies, who assaulted him on all sides, and that the bridge was broken downe behinde him, hee crost over *Tibris*, swimming, and yet held his weapons fast. *Mutius Scauola* came by a stratagem to the king, and attempted to stabbe him in his campe; but when hee saw the stroake lost, by mistaking another for him, he thrust his hand into the *prepared* fire, and doubled the kings terrour by his cunning. For thus he said: *That thou mayst know from what manner of man thou hast escaped, three hundred of vs haue all*  
*sworne*

*sworne the same thing.*  
Meane while (an horrible  
thing to be spoken) *Hora-*  
*tius* stood vndaunted, and  
the other shooke with feare,  
as if it had beene the kings  
hand which burned. Thus  
much for men. But, that  
neither of the sexes should  
want their praise, behold  
the courage of a noble da-  
mosel *Clelia*, one of the  
hostages deliuer'd to the  
king, breakes from her kee-  
pers, and swam safe home  
on horsbacke through her  
natiue countreys riuer.  
*Porfena* terrifide with so  
many, and so notable faire  
warnings, bade them fare-  
well, and bee free. The  
*Tarquins* fought so long,  
as



as till *Brutus*, with his owne hand, slue *Aruns*, the guiltie sonne of king *Tarquinius*, and till himselfe also being wounded by the same *Aruns*, fell downe dead withall vpon the bodie, as if he plainly meant to pursue the adulterer euen to hell.

## CHAP. XI.

*The warre with the  
Latins.*

**T**He *Latins* in like sort vpon emulation, and enuy, tooke in hand the quarrell of *Tarquinius*, that the people which were Lords abroad,

broad, might be made val-  
sals at home. All *Latium*  
therefore, hauing *Manilius*  
of *Tusculum* for leader,  
was vp in armes, vpon pre-  
tense to reuenge the kings  
wrong. They encount-  
red at lake *Regillus* in  
doubtfull fight for a long  
time, till the *Dictator* him-  
selfe, *Posthumius*, tost the  
standard among the ene-  
mies ( a new, and famous  
deuice ) that it might bee  
recovered with running  
in; and \* *Titus Æbutius*  
*Elna*, Master of the horse-  
men, commanded them to  
slippe their bridles ouer  
their horse heads (and this  
also was a new deuice) that  
they might charge the  
more

\* *Florus*  
hath *Cos-*  
*sus*, not  
*Æbutius*.

more desperately. To conclude, such was the furious brauerie of the battle, that the Gods are said to haue given it the looking-on; and that *Castor*, and *Pollux*, two of them, did, mounted vpon white coursers, no mā doubteth. Therefore the Generall of the *Romans* adored, and vpon condition of victorie, vow'd them a temple, and duely performed it, as pay to his fellow-souldiers. Thus farre for libertie. Their next warre with the *Latins* was concerning limits, and bounders, which brake out presently, and continued without truce. *Sora* ( who would be-  
D leue

leene it?) and *Algidum*,  
petie cities, were then a ter-  
rour to *Rome*. *Satricum*, &  
*Corniculum*, townes of no  
more fame, were Prouin-  
ces. Ouer *Veij*, & *Bouilli*,  
a shame to say it, yet wee  
triumphed. *Tibur* which is  
now but a suburb, and  
*Praneste* but our summer-  
recreation, were then de-  
manded of the Gods, as  
mighty maters, with  
vowes for victory made  
solemnly first in the Capi-  
tol. *Fasulae* were then what  
*Taphra* were of late; and  
the forest of *Aricinum* the  
same, which in these dayes  
the huge *Hercinian* woods;  
*Fregella* what *Gessoria-*  
*cum*; and *Tibris* what *Eu-*  
*phrates*.

*phrates*. Nay it was then held an act of so great glorie to haue overcome but *Corioli*, that *Caius Marcius* (sic vpon it) was thereof called *Coriolanus*, as if hee had cōquer'd *Numantia* in *Spaine*, or the worlds third portion, *Africa*. There are at this day to be scene the tropheas of the sea-fight at *Antium*, which *Caius Marcius*, hauing vanquish't the enemies nauie, hung vp in the stage of the *Forum*; if that at leastwise may bee termed a nauie; for they were but sixe beak-heads: But in those young dayes, that number made a battle at sea. The *Aequi*, and *Volscians* were


neuerthelesse of all the *Latin* nations, the most obstinately bent, and, as I may call them, quotidian enemies. But *Lucius Quintus* chiefly brought them vnder; that noble Dictator, who taken from holding the plough, did by his excellent vertue deliuer the Consul, *Lucius Minurius* as he was besieged, & almost distressed in his campe. It was then about the mid'st of seed-time, when the officer of armes sent from the Senate found  
 \* the honourable man at his plough-worke. From thence setting forward to the army, hee, to shew hee had not left off any point  
 of

\* *patricium virum.*

of countrey-fashions, compelled the conquer'd enemies to passe *reproachfully* vnder the yoke, like cattle. And so the seruice ending, he returned home to his oxen, a triumphall husbandman. O the goodnesse of the Gods how great was the speed! The warre was all begun, & ended, within the space of two and twentie dayes; that the Dictator might seeme to haue hastned home to his *rurall* taske left behinde vnfinished.

## CHAP. XII.

*The warre with the Falisci,  
and Fidenæes.*

 Vr daily, and yeerely enemies were the *Veientes*, people of *Tuscanie*, so farre forth, that the noble house of the *Fabij* promised to the state an extraordinarie band of voluntaries, & vndertooke *their part* of the warre, vpon their priuate charge, *but* with too too great calamitie to themselves. For at the river of *Cremera*, three hundred and sixe of them, a little armie of lords, were slaine; and that gate of  
*Rome*

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Rome through which they issued to that encounter was thereupon entituled *Dismall*. But that deadly blow was reuenged with notable victories, as their strongest townes were taken from them by sundrie *Roman* Generals, with differing euent. The *Falisci* yeelded themselves of their owne accord. They of *Fidene* were burnt with their owne firebrands. The citie of the *Veientes* was ransackt, and razed for euer. The *Falisci* yeelded vpon admiration of their aduersaries noblenesse, and not without cause; for the *Roman* Generall sent back

the trecherous Pedant  
fast bound, before those  
childrē *which* he brought,  
*with a purpose* by their sur-  
render to betray the citie.  
For *Furius Camillus*, a  
wise, and religious gentle-  
man, well vnderstood, that  
victorie to bee a true one,  
which was atchieued with-  
out wrong to common ho-  
nestie, and with honour  
saued. The *Fidenates*, to  
scarre vs, came marching  
forward, like an host of in-  
fernall furies, with blazing  
firebrands in their hands,  
& flaming head-tires speck-  
led like skinnes of serpents:  
but that gastly spectacle  
was nothing but an *omen*  
of their owne destruction.

How

How great a State the *Veientes* were, those ten yeeres liege, which they endured, maketh euident: this was the first time of our wintring in tents, of leuying money vpon the Commons, to pay a winter-campe: and the souldiers, of their owne free wils, tooke a solemne oath neuer to rise from before the citie, till they had taken it. The spoiles of king *Lartus Tolumnius* were brought to *Iupiter Feretrius*. To conclude, the last act of that cities tragedie was not performed by scaling ladders, or assaults, but by mines, and stratagems vnder ground.


D5

The

The hugeness of the bootie was such, that the tithes thereof were sent *ouer-sea* to *Pythian Apollo*, and the whole people of *Rome* were called forth to share in the pillage. Such were the *Veientines* then. Now, who is hee that once remembreth them to haue had a being? which are their remaines? or which the least token of them? The credit of *Histories* is put hard to it, in making vs belecue that euer *Veij* were.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.  
*The Gallick warre.*

fter this, either by the enuie of the Gods, or by destinie, the most round quick streame of spreading dominion, was for a while kept vnder by the ouerflowings of the *Galli Senones*. Which season, it is hard to say, whether it were more dismall to the *Roman* people through terrible calamities, or glorious for the proofes they gaue of their manhood. Certaine it is, that the violence of their extremes was such, as I may well think they were  
sent

lent from heauen of purpose; the immortall Gods desirous to try, whether the vertue of the *Romanes* might deserue the empire of the world. These *Galli Senones*, a nation naturally fierce, of a wilde behaviour, their bodies huge aswell as their warre-like weapons, were in all respects so dreadfull, as they seemed no other then borne to destroy mankinde and beate downe cities. In former ages, when the *Ocean* had surrounded all, they coming in an huge plumpe from the vtmost coasts of the earth, when they *first* had wasted what was in

in their way, and *then* seated themselves between the *Alpes*, and *Po*, nor yet contented there, they wandered also over *Italie*. They lay now at siege before *Clusium*. The *Romans* became intercessours, as for their fellowes, and confederats. Ambassadors were sent, as the manner is: But what regard hath right, or *wrong*, among the barbarous? They carrie themselves roughly; and transference the quarrell from thence. Rising therefore from before *Clusium*, and comming to *Rome*, the Consull *Fabius* gives them battell with an armie, at the river *Alia*. The dis-

comfitur

comfiture at *Cremera* was not more piteous. The *Romans* therefore marke this day among their black ones. Our forces defeated, they forthwith approach the walls of *Rome*. There was no garrison. Then, or else neuer, did the *Roman* brauerie of minde appeare. For, so soone as might be, such of the *Senatours*, as had borne highest offices, assemble in the *Forum*, and vnder the curses of the chiefe Priest, banne, and deuoue themselves, for their *Countries* *safetie*, to the gods infernall: and, those dire ceremonies ended; they were each of them immediately put



put backe againe to their  
houles, *before which*, they  
seated themselues vpon  
their Court-chaires, appa-  
relled in their robes of  
state, and most honourable  
habiliments, that when the  
emie came vpon them,  
they might die in the ma-  
iestie of their places. The  
Priests, and Flamines, did  
partly packe vp, in dry-  
fats, whatsoeuer was most  
religiously esteemed of, in  
their temples, covering  
them vnder ground, and  
partly trussed into carts,  
transporting it away with  
themselues. The Virgins  
also of *Vesta's* colledge did  
bare-foot accompany their  
flying gods. At which  
time,

time, *Albinus*, one of the common people, is said to haue taken his wife & children out of their waggon, and placed those virgins there. So that euen in those dayes the religion of the State was more deare vnto vs, then priuate affection. Such as were able to beare armes, whose number was scarce sixe thousand, followed *Manlius*, for captaine, vp into the *Capitoll*, praying high *Ioue*, as if he were euen present then among them, that as they were flockt together for defence of his temple, so he *again*e would protect their valour vnder his title. Meane while the

*Galls*

*Galls* come, at first as men amazed, finding the gate wide open, suspitious of some plot: but when they found all hush, they enter disorderly, with no lesse a cry, then furie. They goe to the houses, whose dores stood euery-where open; and when they beheld the purple-cloathed Senatours sitting in their chayres of state, they worshipt them *at first* as gods, or locall Ghosts: but so soone as it appeared they were mortall men, and that otherwise they disdained to answer, they straightwayes did *as* absurdly sacrifice, *as* adore them; burne buildings, & with fire-brands, yron

iron tooles, and force of hands, lay the whole citie as low as the soile it stood vpon. Seuen months (who would belecue it?) the barbarous honered about one hill, hauing not onely by day, but by night, assayed all meanes to force it: whom, when at last they were mounted vp in the darke, *Manlius* wakened with the creaking of a goose, threw headlong backe from the top of the cragge: and to put the enemy out of all hope of *staruing them*, hurled loaves of bread from the castle, to make a show of confidence, though their famine was extreme. And vpon

vpon a certaine set day hee  
sent forth *Fabius*, through  
the middest of the enemies  
guards, to performe a so-  
lemne sacrifice vpon mount  
*Quirinal* : who, by the  
*meere* awe of religion, re-  
turned vntoucht through  
the thickest of the leaguers  
weapons, and brought assu-  
rance backe, that they had  
the gods their friends. At  
last, when the barbarous  
were tyred now with their  
owne siege, contented to  
sell their departure at a  
thousand pound weight of  
gold, and then also putting  
in a sword ouer and aboue  
their bargaine, into the  
false ballances *they weighed*  
by, insolently iustifying it  
by

by this cutting quippe, *Woe*  
to them who are overcome,  
*L. Camillus* suddenly as-  
sayles them at their backs,  
and made such slaughter  
among them, that all the  
characters of destruction,  
which fire had printed in  
the citie, were blotted out  
with the inundations of  
the bloud of the *Galls*.  
We may well giue thanks  
to the immortall gods in  
the behalfe it selfe of so  
great a calamitie. That fire  
and flame which destroyed  
*Rome*, buried the pouertie  
of *Romulus*. For what o-  
ther thing else did that  
burning, but prouide, that  
the citie which the Fates  
ordained to be the mansion  
seat

seat of men, & gods, might not seeme to haue beene consumed, or ouer-whelmed, but hallowed, and expiated rather? Therefore, after *Rome* was thus defended by *Manlius*, and deliuered by *Camillus*, it rose vp against bordering nations more eagerly and vehemently then before. And to begin at those very *Galls* themselues, shee, not satisfied with hauing driuen them out, beyond her walls, but drawing after her the ruines of countries, wider over *Italy*, did so hunt and pursue them vnder *Camillus*, as that at this day there remains no footstep of such a people as the

*Se.*

*Senones*. Shee made one slaughter of them at the river *Anien*, where *Manlius*, in a single combat, tooke from the aduersarie champion a *Torques*, or chayne of gold. Thence were the *Manlij* by-named *Torquati*. Another time shee had the execution of them in the *Pontin* fields, where *Marcus Valerius*, in a like duell, seconded by a sacred bird, rest his pursuing enemy of his armes; & of that bird *Cornus*, a crow, the *Valerij* were entituled *Cornini*. Nor as yet giuing ouer, *Dolabella*, after some yeeres, did vterly extinguish the remaines of those generations, at the lake of *Vadimon*,



*mon*, in *Tuscanie*, that none of them might be aliue, to glorie, they had burned *Rome*.

## CHAP. XIII.

*Warre with the Latins.*



*Anlius Torquatus*,  
and *Decius Mus*,  
Consuls, the *Romans* turned their weapons  
points from the *Galls*, vpon  
the *Latins*, men alwayes  
troublesome, through e-  
mulation of being like in  
power, and in bearing of-  
fice; but then specially, out  
of contempt, because the  
citie had beene fired; and  
therefore they demaunded  
to


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to bee absolutely free of *Rome*, and to haue equall authoritie in state, and comming to Magistracie, as the *Romans*; so that now they durst doe more then encounter. At which time notwithstanding who will wonder if the *Latins* gaue way? When one of the Consuls put his own sonne to death, for hauing fought against the discipline of warre without leaue, though hee got the vpper hand, as thinking *Obedience a more important matter then victorie*: and the other Consull, as if counselled thereunto from heauen, covering his head, deuoued, and gaue himselse

to the infernall gods, before the first rankes of the armie, and shooting himselte forward into the thickest troupes of the enemies battell, opened a new path to victorie, by the track of his bloud.

## CHAP. XV.

*Warre with the Sabins.*


fter warre with the *Latins*, the people of *Rome* set vpon the *Sabins*; who growne vnmindfull of that old alliance of theirs vnder *Titus Tatius*, had ioyned themselves to the *Latins*, as infected with a kind of martiall

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tiall neighbourhood. But *Curius Dentatus*, Consull, they wasted with fire and sword all the space of ground, from the riuer *Nar*, and the springs of *Velinus*, vp as farre as to the *Adrian* sea. By which conquest, there was so much land, and so much people subdued, that whether of them were most, not hee who had ouercome them, could imagine.

## CHAP. XVI.

*Warre with the Samnits.*

 Then, moued vpon the petition of the countrey of *Campania*, they inuaded the  
*Sam-*

*Samnits*, not on behalfe of themselves, but, which was more honourable, on behalfe of their associates. Both the nations had stricken a league with the *Romans*; but they of *Campania*, by surrender of their whole estate, had made it more sincerely, and before the other. The *Romans* therefore vnder-went the warre with the *Samnits*, as in their proper right. *Campania* is the most faire and goodly countrey, not only of *Italie*, but of all the world. Nothing is more delicate then the aire: flowers spring there twice euerie yeere. No soyle can be richer; and therefore it is

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named the contention, or  
wager of *Bacchus*, and *Ce-  
res*. Nothing can be more  
harborous, then the sea,  
*which lyes before it*. Here  
are those famous haven-  
townes, *Caieta*, *Misenus*,  
and *Baia*, warmed with her  
proper fountaines: here are  
the lakes, *Lucrinus*, & *Auer-  
nus*, bowers of delight, for  
the sea to recreate in. Here  
the vines apparrell the  
mountaines, *Gaurus*, *Faler-  
nus*, *Masicus*, and, the fay-  
rest of all the rest, *Vesuvius*,  
*Aetna's* riual for casting  
out flames. Cities vpon  
the sea-coast, *Fermia*, *Cu-  
ma*, *Puteoli*, *Naples*, *Her-  
culaneum*, *Pompeij*; and *Ca-  
pua*, Queene of Cities,  
and

and once accounted after *Rome*, and *Carthage*, the third maine Citie of the world. For this Seat, and those Regions, the people of *Rome* inuaded the *Samnits*, a nation, if you respect wealth, glittering in armor of gold, and siluer-plate, and cloathed in diuerse-coloured garments, who should be brauest; if deceitfulnesse of ambusca-does, they are bold for the most part vpon the aduantage of wilde woods, and mountaines, fitted for the purpose; if madnesse, and rage, they were bent to the subuersion of *Rome*, and that intention of theirs solemnly bound vp with cur-

sed lawes, and humane sacrifices; if their obstinacie, after six breaches of league, and many notable overthrowes, they were still more stomachous. All these things notwithstanding, the *Romans*, in fiftie yeeres space, by the conduct of their *Fabij*, and *Papirij*, the fathers, and the sonnes, did so subdue, and tame them, and so razed downe the very ruines of their cities, that *Samnium* is at this day sought for in vaine in *Samnium*; nor doth the matter of foure and twenty triumphs easily appeare. But the most notable and famous foyle which euer happened to the *Romans*  
by



by this nation, was receiued at the Forkes of *Candium*, *Veturius*, and *Posthumius*, Consuls. For our army being drawne by stratagem, and shut vp within such a fastnesse, as out of which it could not escape, *Pontius*, captaine generall of the Samnits, amazed at his owne aduantage, asked counsell of *Herennius*, his father, who as an old souldier, wisely bade him, either to let all goe free, or to kill them all. But hee, following neither of the courses, contented himselfe with only disarming, and passing them naked vnder forkes, or gallowfes; and so they neither became friends as

*in thankefulnesse* for a benefit, and yet after the foule dis-honour, greater enemies then euer. The Consuls therefore, by voluntarie yeelding themselves back *to the* Samnits, came gloriously off from the infamie of that league; and the *Roman* souldiers crying for reuenge, to *Papirius* their new Generall, fell to raging (an horrible thing to be spoken) with their drawne swords, vpon the very way it selfe, before they came to fight; and in the battell (as the *Samnits* themselves gaue it out) the eyes of the *Roman* were on a bright blaze of fire; and neuer  
gaue

gaue ouer killing, till they  
had payd the enemie, and  
their captiue captaine, their  
owne forcks home againe.

CHAP. XVII.

*Warre with the Etrus-  
cans, Samnits, and  
Galls.*

**H**itherto the people  
of *Rome* had to  
deale in battell  
with one nation after ano-  
ther apart ; but now in  
heapes with many at once,  
and yet euen so also were  
hard enough for them all.  
The *Tuscons* stirred at that  
time, with them the *Sam-*  
E 5 *nits,*

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nits, the most ancient people of *Italy*, and all the rest, suddenly concurre to raze out the *Roman* name. The terrour of so many, and so mightie conspired nations, was extreme. The ensignes of foure armies of their enemies waued in flanke vpon them, from *Etruria*. Meane while, the *Ciminian* Forrest, which lay betweene *Rome*, and that armie, reputed as impassable till then, as either the woods of *Caledon*, or *Hercinia*, was so much misdoubted, that the Senate forbad the Consull from daring to venture vpon so great a perill. But none of these things hindered the  
Ge-

Generall from sending his brother in scowt, to discover the pasc. Hee, in a shepheards disguise, executes his part by night, and vpon his returne makes full report. Then *Fabius Maximus*, by hazzarding one man, made an end of a most hazzardous warre. For falling in at vnawares vpon the enemy, straggling loosely, and making himselfe master of the highest grounds, and tops of hills, thundred from thence, after his manner, vpon them vnderneath. For such was the face of that warre, as if *volleyes of lightning*, and thunder had beene discharged from the clouds of

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of heauen vpon the *old*  
*earth-borne* Gyants. How-  
beit, the victorie was not  
vnbloudie. For *Decius*,  
the other of the Consuls,  
ouer-set in the bosome of  
the valley, tooke vpon his  
owne head, by his fathers  
example, all the wrath of  
the Gods, and made the  
vnder-going of generall  
curses, *for the generall*  
*good*, which was now  
growne appropriated to  
his familie, to be the price,  
*and rate at which to pur-*  
*chase* victorie.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The warre of Tarent, and  
with king Pyrrhus.*

**T**He warre of *Tarent* followes, single in name, and title, but, affording many victories. For this inuolued as it were in one ruin, the *Campanians*, *Apulians*, *Lucanians*, and, the head, or toppe of the warre, the *Tarentines*, all *Italy*, and together with these the most noble prince in *Greece*, king *Pyrrhus*: so that at one, and the same time, the conquest of *Italy* was finisht, and a luckie signe giuen of fetching home triumphs from

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from beyond sea. *Tarentus* it selfe, founded by the *Lacedemonians*, was once the metropolis of *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, and of all *Lucania*, aswell renowned for greatnesse, fortifications, and a port, as admirable in its situation: for placed at the very entrance into the *Adriatick* sea, it fitly sends forth shipping for our coasts, for *Istria*, *Illyricum*, *Epyrus*, *Achaia*, *Africa*, & *Sicilia*. There lookes vpon the harbor, in prospect of the sea, the cities theater, the originall cause of all her calamities. They were then at their solemne sports, when the fleet of *Roman* gallies was from



from thence espi'd to row by the shore : and imagining them to bee enemies, the *Tarentines* hurrie out, and pell mell enter vpon them, not well knowing either who, or from what place they were. Presently hereupon, ambassadours from *Rome* brought a complaint ; but they violate their persons also, after a lewd fashion, and filthy to be spoken. Thus rose the warre. Dreadfull were the aduersaries preparations, when so many nations stirred at once on behalfe of the *Tarentines* ; and fiercer then they all, king *Pyrrhus*, who as in defence of that citie, which by reason of her

her *Lacedemonian* founders, was *Greekish*, came attended vpon with the whole strengths of *Epyrus*, *Theffalie*, *Macedonia*, of elephants (till that time vnknowne) of sea, of land, men, horse, armour, and the terrour of those wilde beasts added. The first battel was at *Heraclea*, and *Liris*, a riuer of *Campania*, *Leuinus* Consul : which was so desperately heady, that *Obsidius*, captaine of the *Farentan* troupe, chargeing king *Pyrrhus* home, disordred, and compelled him, hauing first cast away his ensignes, or notes of a king, to abandon the fight. There would haue

haue beene an end, had not the elephants come forth, a sight of wonder, & made their race into the battell, whose hugenessse, hideous shape, strange smell, and braying noise, amazed the horse, and seeming huger then they were, through being vnacquainted-with, put the armie in rowt, flying farre, and neere, and made a monstrous hauock. The second battell at *Asculum* in *Apulia* was more fortunate, *Fabricius*, and *Emilius*, Consuls. For by this time the feare conceiued of the elephants was worne away, and *Caius Minucius*, a speare in the fourth legion, cutting  
one

one of their trunkes off, had made it appeare, that they were mortall. Therefore, the iauelins were darterd thicke at them also: and firebrands hurld into the towres, ouerwhelm'd all the aduersaries squadrons with the fall of their burning workes: nor was there any other end of the ouerthrow, but that which night made by parting; king *Pyrrhus* himselfe, last of them who fled, being wounded in the shoulder, was borne away armed, by his guard. The last battell was in *Lucania*, neere the fields which they call *Aurusin*, vnder the same Generals,

as before. And that c-  
uent which vertue was a-  
bout to haue giuen heere,  
for an vpsshot, or clozing  
victorie, fortune gaue.  
For the elephants being  
brought againe into the  
vantgard, one of them a  
yong one, being grievously  
wounded in the head with  
a weapon, \* turn'd taile:  
and as in flying, it rusht  
thorow, ouer the bodies  
of friends, and bemoned  
it selfe in braying, the dam  
knew it, and as it were to  
take reuenge for her soale,  
started out *of her ranke*;  
then filled all with feare, &  
affright round about, no o-  
therwise then as if they  
had been her aduersaries: so  
the

\* auertit.

the same beasts which carried away the first day cleere, and made the second indifferent, gaue away the third past controverſie. But the warre with king *Pyrrhus* was not in the fields abroad with forces onely, but with wit alſo, and at home within the citie. For the cunning prince, after hee had obtained the firſt victory, hauing well felt what manner of men hee had to deale with in the *Romans*, deſpaired to preuaile by force, & betooke himſelfe to deuices. For hee burnt the ſlaine, vſed his priſoners louingly, and ſent them home free without ranſome. And in  
the

the necke of that, dispatching ambassadours to *Rome*, labour'd by all possible meanes to be admitted as a friend. But the *Roman* vertue approoved it selfe then for excellent, in warre, and peace, abroad, & at home, in all points: neither did euer any victorie rather shew the valour of the people, the high wisdom of the *Senate*, and the magnanimity of leaders, then the *Tarentine*. What kind of men were trampled to death in the first battell by the elephants? all their wounds were forward, some found dead vpon their enemies bodies, in euery mans hand his sword, threat-

threatnings left vpon their browes, and anger liuing in death it selfe. Which *Pyr-  
rhus* so admired, that hee said, *O how easie were it for mee, to become lord of the world, if I were captaine of the Roman souldiers, or for the Romans, had they mee for their king ! And what speed made they who suruiued the first ouerthrow, in renforcing their powers ? when *Pyr-  
rhus* said ; I see as sure as can bee, that I am borne vnder the constellation of *Her-  
cules*, for that so many more heads as I haue slain, spring out of their owne bloud, as it were out of *Lernas* serpent. And what*

a Se-



a Senate was that ? when vpon the oration of *Appius* the *Blinde*, the kings ambassadours who were sent backe out of the citie with their gifts and presents, confest to *Pyrrhus*, vpon his demand of what they thought concerning the enemies seat, *that the citie seemed a temple, the Senate a parliament of kings.* Againe, what manner of men were the Generals themselves in camp? when *Curius* sent the kings phylician back, who made offer *in secret*, for a certain summe to poyson him, and *Fabricius*, hauing the choise giuen by *Pyrrhus*, refused to share a kingdome

dome with him. Or what were they in time of peace? when *Curius* preferred his earthen dishes before the *Samnits* gold; and *Fabricius*, vsing Censorian seueritie, condemn'd it for riotous in *Rufinus*, a Consularie nobleman, because hee had siluer plate, in all to a tenne pound weight. Who wonders now, if the people of *Rome*, with such qualities, courages, and martiall discipline, obtained victory; or that by this one *Tarentine* warre they should in foure yeeres space bring into subiection (as they did) the greatest part of all *Italy*, most puissant nations, most rich commonweals,

weals, & most fertill countreys ? Or what doth so much surpasse beliefe, as when you compare the beginnings of the warre with the conclusion ? *Pyr- rhus*, conquerour in the first field, harrassed trembling *Italy*, *Campania*, *Liris*, and *Fregella*, came within ken of *Rome*, then almost taken, as he beheld it from the castell of *Præneste*, and within twentie miles off, filled the eyes of the quaking citie with smoak, and dust. The same prince, enforced twice *after that* to quit his campe, twice wounded, and beaten over land, and sea, into his *Greece* againe; peace, and

F                      quiet,


quiet, and the spoiles, which were gotten from so many the richest nations, so infinite, as *Rome* was not wide enough to containe her owne victorie. For there neuer entered a more glittering, or more goodly triumph, because before this time, shee had beheld nothing but the cattell of the *Volsicians*, the heards of the *Sabins*, the \* chariots of the *Galls*, the manufactures of the *Samnits* armes. But, had you beene now a spectator, the captives were *Molossians*, *Thessalians*, *Macedonians*, the *Brutian*, *Apulian*, and *Lucaner*, the pompe consisted of gold, purple,

\* *carpenta.*

purple, statua's, tables, & the delicacies of *Tarent*. But *Rome* saw nothing, which contented her more, then those beasts with towrs on their backes, of which shee had stood in such feare, and they againe, sensible of their captiuitie, followed drouping with down-hanging neckes after the horse their Masters.

## CHAP. XIX.

*The Picenian Warre.*

 *Al* *Italie* forthwith enioyed peace (for after *Tarent* who should dare to do oughts?) sauing onely as the *Romans* F2 thought

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thought it good, of their own meere motion, to prosecute the enemies friends. Hereupon they conquer'd the *Picentines*, and their chiefe citie *Asculum* by Generall *Sempronius*, and the field, in the time of batrel suffering an earth-quake, hee appeased the goddesse *Tellus* by promising to build her a Temple.

Σ

# CHAP. XX.

## *The Sallentine Warre.*

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**T**He *Sallentines* were added, by *Marcus Atilius*, cōmander in chiefe for that seruice, to the *Picentines*, together with

with the head-towne of that prouince, *Brundusium*, renowned for a port. And in this conflict, *Pales* the shepheards deitie, of her owne accord, demanded a Temple for her selfe, in lieu of victorie.

## CHAP. XXI.

*The Vulsinian Warre.*

**T**He last of the Italian nations who remained constant in their truth to vs, were the *Vulsinians*, the richest people of all *Etruria*, and now humble suitours for assistance against their late slaues, who had set vp the libertie gi-

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CVIII.

uen them by their lords, ouer the giuers themselues, and getting the power of the State among them, did accordingly tyrannize. But *Fabius Gurges*, the *Roman* captaine, made the villains smart for their villanie.

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CHAP. XXII.  
*Of Seditions.*

**T**His is the second age of the *Roman* people, and as it were their youth, a time in which they were most fresh, and budding out in certaine fierie shoots, boild ouer as it were in iollitie of spirit. On the other side, that



that wildenes which they retained of their shepheardish originall, breathed forth some-what still, *which was vntamed in the.*

Thence it came, that the armie making a mutinie in the campe, stoned *Postumius*, their Generall, to death, for refusing to giue them the shares he promised. That vnder *Appius Claudius* they would not ouercome the enemy whē they might. That vnder Generall *Volero*, most withdrawing their seruice, they crusht the Consuls *fascēs*. Thence it was, that they punished the most honourable commanders they had, with banishment, for resi-

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sting their pleasure, as *Coriolanus*, whome they condemnd to the plough. Which iniurie he would as harshly haue chastised with his sword, if his mother *Veturia*, when he was now readie to charge, had not disweapond him with weeping. Yea, as *Camillus* himselfe, because in their conceits hee had not made the shares of the *Veientine* spoiles indifferent, between the Commonaltie, and the souldier. But he, a much better man, did rescue the besieged in *Rome* taken, and reuenged *their quarel* vpon the *Galls* their enemies, to whom but euen now they were humble suitours. In  
such

such sort they contended also with the *Senate* it selfe about *settling* the rules of right, that abandoning their houses, they threatened emptinesse, and vtter decay to their native country.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*The cities first discord.*

He first *intestine* dissention hapned throgh the vnru-  
linesse of *Vsurers*, who exercising villanous crueltie, the whole people departed in armes to the *Sacred Hill*, and very hardly, nor but vntill they had obtained

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F s Tri-

*Tribunes*, and were perswaded also by the authoritie of *Menenius Agrippa*, a wise, and eloquent man, could be drawne to return. The fable of that old oration, effectuall enough to induce concord, is extant. In which is fained, that *The parts of mans bodie* were once vpon a time at odds together, for that, all the rest doing their seuerall offices, the bellie only was idle: but in the end, when they found themselves almost pined to death, by the separation, they became good friends againe, for that by the meate, which by the stomachs ministerie was conuerted into bloud, the veines were filled with nourishment.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*The cities second discord.*

**T**HE \* tyrannie of *\* libido.*  
the *Decemvirs* embroiled the citie  
the second time, in the  
very heart thereof. Ten  
princes elected for that  
purpose, had booke the  
lawes cull'd out of such  
as were brought from  
*Greece*, at the peoples com-  
mandement: and the  
whole rule of *Roman* iu-  
stice was described by  
them in Tenne Tables:  
after which *though their*  
*commission* determined,  
they neuerthelesse retai-  
ned the *soneraigne* power,  
vpon

vpon a tyrannicall humor.

*Appius Claudius* was  
pust vp, more then all his  
partners, with so great  
pride, as hee secretly resol-  
ued to deflowre a free-  
borne virgin, forgetting  
*Lucretia*, forgetting the ex-  
pulsion of kings, and the  
lawes which himselfe had  
enacted. *Virginus* her  
father therefore, when hee  
saw his childe by false  
practice iudged a bond-  
woman, he made no bones  
to kill her with his owne  
hand, in the face of the  
Court; and the compa-  
nies of his fellow-soul-  
diers displaying about him  
their banners, they layd  
siege, in armes, to that  
whole

admoti-  
que signis  
commilito-  
73479.

whole vsurped soueraignetic, and from mount *Auentine*, where their first campe was, dragd it downe into the gaole, and fetters.

## CHAP. XXV.

*The cities third discord.*

**T**He dignitie of marriages kindled the third sedition, in which the commons stood for freedome of ioyning in marriage with the nobles. And this tumult brake forth in mount *Ianiculum*, by the instinct of *Canuleius*, Tribune of the people.

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## CHAP. XXVI.

*The cities fourth discord.*

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**H**is desire of honour in the commoners, who aspired to be also created magistrates, mooued the fourth great stirre. *Fabius Ambustus* had two daughters, one of which hee bestowed in marriage vpon *Sulpitius*, a gentleman of *Patritian* bloud, the other vpon *Stollo*, a *Plebcian*. He, because his wife was frighted at the sound of the sericants rod on his doore, which was neuer heard there, till then, and for that respect was proudly



proudly enough scoffed-at by her other sister, brooked not the indignitie. Therefore hauing gotten to bee Tribune, he wrested from the Senate, whether they would, or no, the participation of honors, and high offices. Neuerthelesse, in the very hottest of these distempers, a man shall see cause to admire *the generous spirit* of this princely people. For so much as one while they *busied themselves* in the rescue of freedome, another while of chastitie, then stood for dignitie of birth, and for the ensignes, & ornaments of honour. But of all these *worthie* things, there was  
not

not any one ouer which they held so wakefull an eye, as ouer libertie; nor could they bee corrupted by any gifts, *or good turnes*, as a value *for betraying it*. For when in a mightie people, and growing mightier daily, there were in the meane space many pernicious members, of them they punished *Spurius Cassius*, suspected of affecting souereigntie, because hee had published the *Agrarian law*, & *Malius*, for that hee gaue lauishly, both of them with present death. Indeed, his owne father tooke reuenge vpon *Spurius*, but *Seruilus Ahala*, master of the Ro-

man horsemen, or cauallerie, by commandement of *Quinctius*, the Dictator, ranne his sword through *Malius*, in the middle of the *Forum*. But *Manlius*, the preseruer of the Capitol, carrying himselfe, because hee had freed most men of their debts, ouer loftily, and aboue the garbe of a fellow-citizen, they pitcht him headlong from the top of the castell, which himselfe had defended. Such were the people of *Rome* at home, and abroad, in peace, and in warre, during this working current of their youth, the second age of their empire, in which they

*fretum.*

they conquered all *Ita-*  
*lie*, betweene the  
*Alpes*, and Sea,  
by force of  
armes.

*The end of the first*  
*Booke of* LVCIVS  
FLORVS.

THE

the p  
contin



THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The second Booke.*

CHAP. I.



W H E N *Italie* was  
now brought  
vnder, & made  
mannageable,  
the people of *Rome* hauing  
continued almost five hun-  
dred

dred yeeres, was in good earnest growne a man: and if there be any such thing, as strength, and lustie youth, then certainly they were strong, and young, and began to be hard enough for all the world. They therefore (which is a wonder, and incredible to be spoken) who had kept a struggling at home for well-neere five hundred yeeres (so difficult it was to set vp an Head ouer *Italy*) in onely the two hundred yeeres which ensued, marcht thorow *Afrike, Europe, Asia*, and in briebe, thorow the whole world, with their victorious armies.

CHAP.

## CHAP. II.

*The first Carthaginian,  
or Punike warre.*

**T**He people there-  
fore conquerours  
of *Italie*, after they  
had runne thorow all the  
length thereof, to the sea it  
selfe, like a fire, which ha-  
ving consumed all the  
woods in it's way, is bro-  
ken off at the bank of some  
river passing betweene, in  
like sort stop a while. But  
when they saw within kenn  
a wondrous rich bootie  
lopt off as it were, and  
torne away from their *Ita-  
lie*, they burnt with so ex-  
treme a desire of atchie-  
ving

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uing it, that whereas they could not come at it by bridges, nor shut out the sea, they were resolute to vnite it to their dominion by force of armes, and so to make it againe a parcell of their continent. But lo, the destinies willing to open them a way, there wanted not a wished occasion, *Messana*, a confederate citie of *Sicilia*, complaining of the *Carthaginians* out-rages, who aymed at the conquest of *Sicilia*, as well as the *Romans*, both of them at the same time, and with equall affections, and forces, hauing in proiect the lordship of the world. Therefore, for assisting



sisting their associates, that was the colour, but in very deed spurred on with love of the prey (though the newnesse of the attempt troubled them, yet valour is so full of confidence) this rude, this shepheardish people, and meere landmen, did well shew, that manhood made no difference whether it fought on horse-back, or on ship-board, vpon the earth, or waters. *Appius Claudius*, Consul, they first aduentured into those streights which had beene made hideous with poeticall monsters, and where the current was violent; but they were so farre from

from being deterred thereby, that they made vse of the furie of the hurrying tide as of a fauour: *for falling in therewith*, they forthwith set vpon *Hiero*, king of *Syracuse*, with such celeritie, that himselfe confest hee found himselfe ouercome before hee saw the enemy. *Duilius*, and *Cornelius*, Consuls, they durst also fight at sea. And the speed then vsed to build, and rigge a nauie was certainly a signe of speeding. For within three-score dayes after the timber was fell'd, an *armada* of one hundred and three-score saile, ridde at anchor *out of it*; so that they seemed

med not the worke of shipwrights, but as if by a kind of metamorphosis, the gods had turned them such, and changed trees to vessels. But the report which goes of the fight is maruelous, where these slugges, and heauie botomes seized vpon the quick and nimble naue of the aduersaries, who were much more cunning at sea, so farre as skill to shift aside oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare, and readie turning. For the hands of yron, and other the *grappling* engines of the *Romans*, the enimie made much sport at, before the battels ioyned; but

G                      were

were then compelled to trie it out *in good earnest*, as if they had fought on firme land. Thus giuing the ouerthrow at the Iles of *Lipara*, their enemies armada either sunke, or fled, this was their first sea-triumph. The ioy whereof, how great was it? when *Duilius*, Captaine generall in that seruice, not thinking one daies triumph enough, did neuer come home from any supper, so long as hee liued, but hee would haue torches borne lighted, and flutes play before him, as if hee triumphed euery day. The losse, in regard of so great a victorie, was but light. The other of the  
Consuls,

Consuls, *Cnaeus Cornelius Asina*, entrapt by the enemy, vnder colour of parley, & so surprised, became a lesson against giuing credit to the faithlesse *Carthaginians*. *Calatinus*, Dictator, draue the *Carthaginian* garrisons out of *Agrigentum*, *Drepanum*, *Panormus*, *Eryx*, *Lilybaeum*, well-neere all they had. The *Romans* were once in great feare of a mischief about the forest of *Camarina*, but through the excellent vertue of *Calpurnius Flamma*, a tribune of souldiers, wee escaped. For hee, with a choise band of three hundred, did beat the enemy from a ground of aduan-

tage, which hee had taken, and meant to haue made good against vs, holding play, till our whole armie was gotten out of danger. By which his so prosperous successe, hee matcht the glory of *Leonidas* at the straits of *Thermopylae*: in this one point our *Calpurnius* more famous then the other, that hee over-lued the exploit, though he drew no characters in bloud. *Iu- cius Cornelius Scipio*, when *Sicilia* was now become a purliew, or suburbe-pro- uince of the *Roman* state, and warre crept farther, crost ouer into *Sardinia*, and *Corfica*, neighbour I- lands, where he so affrigh-  
ted

ted the inhabitants, by raising the citie *Carala*, and so vanquisht all the *Carthaginians*, or *Panish-men*, as well by land, as sea, that nothing now was left to be conquered, but *Africa* it selfe. *Marcus Atilius Regulus* sayled with warre aboard him into *Africa*. Yet there wanted not some, who fainted at the terrible name which the *Carthaginian* seas had gotten. *Manlius*, the tribune also, augmenting by his feare this fearfull conceit, till the Generall menacing him with the naked axe, vnlesse hee obeyed, made him take heart, and put to sea, for feare of his head. They

forthwith plyde it with  
oare & saile: and the feare  
of our comming was such  
among the *Pænish-men*,  
that *Carthage* had almost  
set open her gates, and been  
taken. The first reward of  
this martiall voyage was  
the taking of the citie *Cly-  
pea* (for that stands first in  
sight vpon the *Punick* shore  
like a fort, and sentinell)  
and aboue three hundred  
castles, besides the same,  
were sackt, and rased. Nor  
fought they only with men  
but with monsters also; for  
a serpent of prodigious big-  
nesse, and bred as it were to  
take vengeance on behalfe  
of *Africa*, vext our campe  
at *Bagrada*. But *Regulus*,  
who



who conquerd all things,  
hauing spread the terrour of  
his name farre, and neare,  
multitudes of their youth  
slaine, their captaines dead  
at his foot, or fast in chains,  
his nauie fraughted with in-  
finite spoiles, which he had  
sent heauie laden away to  
*Rome*, as stuffe for triumph,  
laid siege to the chiefe seat  
of that warre, *Carthage* it-  
selfe, and lodged close at  
the very gates. Here for-  
tune wheeld about a little,  
only that *Rome* might haue  
the more glories to adorne  
it, whose greatnesse is for  
the more part most impro-  
ued by great mischances.  
For the enemies turning  
themselves to make vse of

forreine aids, the *Lacedemonians* sent them *Xantippus* for a Generall, who being most expert in the Art of warre, gaue vs a grieuous ouerthrow, & the most stout *Regulus* himselfe (a misfortune which had neuer hapned to the *Romans* before) fell alieue into the enemies hands. But he was a man able to beare so great a distresse: For his mind could neither be conquered by imprisonment, nor with the message he vndertooke; because, quite contrary to that which hee had in charge from the *Carthaginians*, he deliuered his opinion in the *Roman Senate*, That they should not make peace, nor  
yeeld

yeeld exchange of prisoners. But neither was the maiesty of the man embased by voluntarie returne to the foe, *in discharge of his honour*, nor finally, by captiuitie, nor by nayling on a gibbet for punishment: nay, all these things increased the admiration of him. For what other thing was all this else, then that the vanquisht did triumph ouer the vanquishers; and though not ouer *Carthage*, yet ouer fortunes selfe? And the *Romans* were more eager, & more offensively bent to take reuenge for *Regulus*, then to cōpasse victory. The *Carthaginians* therfore bearing their crests aloft, & the warre comming

back into *Sicilia*, *Metellus* Consul made such a slaughter of the enemy at *Panormus*, that there was no more stirre in that Iland. An argument of a most braue day gained, was the seisure of an hundred and twentie elephants : a great prey, had such an heard been gotten, not by warre, but by hunting. *Publius Claudius* Consul, the *Romans* were overcome, not by the enemy, but by the Gods themselves, whose ceremonies they had contemned, their naue forthwith sinking in the place, where he had commanded the birds to be cast in, because they had given signes he should not fight.

*Marcus*

*Marcus Fabius Buteo*, Consul, met the enemies nauie in the *African* sea, about *Egymurus*, sailing onward to the inuasion of *Italy*, and ouerthrew it. O how great a triumph perished vtterly at that time, by stresse of weather! when the pillage of the enemies ships, driven by diuerse winds, filled the shores of *Africa*, the *Syrts*, the coasts of all nations, and the Ilands about, with wrecks, and ruins. A mighty losse, but it was not without some respect to the honour of the prince of people, the *Romans*, that the victorie was intercepted by tempest, and the triumph miscarried by shipwracke.

And

A. V. C.  
DXII.

And yet when the *Carthaginian* spoyles floated vp & downe, and were split vpon all the capes of land, & Iles about, the *Romans* triumpht notwithstanding. *Lutatius* Consul, an end was made of this warre at the Ilands called *Ægates*. A sorer sea-fight was there neuer; for in the enemies armada was their prouant, their land-forces, their engines, their weapons, and as it were all *Carthage*; which burthen was their bane: the *Romans* nauie, yare, light, vnincumbred, in one kind like a land-campe, and in another, like a fight on horsebacke, they were so guided with their oares, as with bridle, & the gallic

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gallies themselves seemed  
living creatures, their  
prowes, and beakes nim-  
bly fitted to strike here,  
or there, at pleasure.  
The enemies vessels there-  
fore torne to pieces in a  
trice, couer'd all the sea  
with their shipwracks be-  
tweene *Sicilia*, and *Sardi-*  
*nia*. So exceeding great  
was that victorie, as no  
question was moued *now*  
about razing the bulwarks  
of their enemies townes. It  
seemed friuolous to rage  
against the castell, & stone-  
walls *thereof*, when *Car-*  
*thage* it selfe was swallow-  
ed thus in the bottom of  
the sea.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

*The Ligurian warre.*

A.V.C.

**H**He first *Carthaginian* warre thus finished, a short re-

pose, such as might serue as it were to take breath in, followed: and for a sure signe of peace, and that armes were laide aside indeed, then first after the dayes of king *Numa*, the temple-gate of *Ianus* was shut in: but it was forthwith set open againe. For the *Ligurians*, the *Galls* of *Insubria*, and the *Illyrians* prouoked them, as in like sort did the nations from vnder the *Alps*, that is,

A.V.C.  
DXVI.

from




from vnder the very entrances into *Italy*, some one or other of the Gods daily egging them on, that the armes of the *Romans* might not take dust, or cancker-fret: to be brieft, quotidian, and as it were domestike enemies were as a schoole of warre to the young frie of souldiers; nor did the people of *Rome* vse this, or that nation of them otherwise, then as a whetstone to sharpen the edge-toole of their vertue vpon. The *Ligurians* dwelling close vpon the lowest ridges of the *Alpes*, betweene *Varius*, and the riuer *Macra*, sheltred among wilde thickets, were  
more

more difficult to come at  
then to conquer. This  
tough, and swift generati-  
on of men, trusting to their  
fastnesses, and feet, rather  
made inroades by stealth,  
like high-way theeves  
then an *orderly* warre.  
Therefore, after that the  
*Deceates, Oxibians, Eubur-*  
*riades, and Ingaunians, na-*  
*tions of Liguria*, had thus  
for a long time shifted for  
themselves, by aduantage  
of their woods, wayes, and  
starting holes, *Fulvius* at  
the last shuts vp their lur-  
king places with smoake,  
and fire, *Babius* drawes  
them downe into the  
champaine, and *Posthu-*  
*mius* so disarmed them,

as hee scarcely leaues them  
yron enough to shooc a  
plough.

## CHAP. IIII.

*The Gallick warre.*

 He *Galls* of *Insu-*  
*bria*, who also dwel  
vnder the *Alps*,  
had the mindes of wilde  
beasts, and bodies huger  
then for men. It is neuer-  
thelesse found true by ex-  
perience, that as their first  
brunt is more forceable  
then a mans, so their se-  
cond is weaker then a wo-  
mans. Bodies bred about  
the *Alps* vnder a moist  
skie, are somewhat answe-  
rable

A.V.C.  
DXXVIII.

rable in nature to the snow of their seats, for so soone as they waxe hot thorow with fighting, they forthwith melt into sweat, and are as it were dissolued with the sunne in a moment. These, as at other times often, but specially now, *Britomarus* being their captaine, solemnly swore neuer to vn buckle their belts till they had mounted the Capitoll. It fell out iust. For *Amilius* hauing the victorie, vngirdled them in the Capitoll. Soone after, *Ariouistus* their captaine, they vow'd to consecrate a golden chaine to their God of Warre, to be composed of such

such spoils as they tooke from our souldiers. *Iupiter* intercepted their vow; for *Flaminius* erected a golden trophæa to *Ioue* of the chains they wore. *Verdumarus* being their king, they promised to offer the armours of the *Romans* vp to *Vulcan*; but their vowes ranne bias. For *Verdumarus* was slaine, and *Marcellus* hung vp the third magnificent, & pompous spoiles, which since the reigne of *Romulus* had beene offred to *Iupiter Feretrius*.

## CHAP. V.

*The Illyrian warre.*A. V. C.  
DXXIV.

**T**He *Illyricans*, or *Liburnians* inhabit at the farthermost roots of the *Alps*, betweene *Arsia*, and the river *Titius*, vpon the whole length of the coast of the *Adrian* sea for a very mightie way. They not contenting themselues vnder the reigne of Queene *Teuta*, with spoiles gotten by incursions, added one heinous act to many bold ones. For they tooke our ambassadours, as they sought for an orderly redresse by law, in the points of

of wrong, and slue them,  
not with the sword, but  
like beasts of sacrifice with  
the butchers axe, burnt  
the masters of the shippes,  
and to make the matter  
fuller of dishonour, all  
this in a womans reigne.  
Therefore, *Cnæus Fulvius*  
*Centumalus* our Generall,  
they were brought into  
subiection farre, and neere.  
So chopping off the chiefe  
Lords heads, we sacrificed  
to the ghosts of our am-  
bassadours.

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CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

*The second Carthaginian  
warre.*A.V.C.  
DXXXV.

**F**oure yeeres were scarcely now overpast after the first *Carthaginian* waire, when lo, another *brake forth*, lesse in respect of the time ( for it lasted not aboue eightene yeeres) but so farre beyond the former in respect of terrible ouerthrowes, that if a man compare the losse together, which both the sides sustained, hee would rather thinke the victors part to bee the partie vanquished. The noble



noble *Carthaginians* were  
ashamed, seeing them-  
selues thrust out of the  
seas possession, and their  
Ilands violently taken  
from them, and they to  
pay tribute, who were  
wont to impose it. Here-  
vpon *Annibal*, then a boy,  
bound himselfe by oath to  
his father before the altar,  
to take reuenge; wherein  
hee was not slacke. There-  
fore to beget matter for a  
warre, he razed *Saguntus* to  
the ground, an ancient  
rich citie of *Spaine*, and a  
great, but grieuous moni-  
ment of her truth, and faith  
to the *Romans*; whose  
freedome being by name  
prouided for in the gene-  
rall

rall *articles* of league, *An-  
nibal* seeking causes of new  
quarrels, ouerthrew to the  
ground, with his owne, and  
others hands, that by  
breach of peace hee might  
open *Italy* for himselfe.  
The *Romans* make not a  
greater conscience of any  
thing then of keeping the  
faith of leagues. Vpon ad-  
uertisement therefore that  
their confederate citie was  
besieged, they did not pre-  
sently runne to their wea-  
pons, but did rather first  
choose to assay by way of  
orderly complaint, what  
amends could bee had, as  
remembring they were al-  
so in amity with *Carthagi-  
nians*. Meane-while the  
*Saguntines*

*Saguntines* tired with hunger, batteries, assaults, and fire, and their constancie turning into madnesse, and furie, they make a monstrous funerall pile in the most open space of their citie; and laying then themselves, and their whole substance on the top thereof, made an end of all together with sword, and fire. For this so foule a destruction, the *Romans* demanded the deliuerie vp of *Annibal*. But the *Carthaginians* paltring in the case, quoth *Fabius*, the chiefe ambassadour of the *Romans*, What meanes this delay? lo, in this lappe I bring you war, and peace,  
H choose

choose which of them you like best, and take it among you. And when at these words the voice went round, hee should giue them at his pleasure, which he would; Bee it war then, said he; and therewithall flinging open the skirts of his robe, in the midst of the Counsel-house, which hee had gather'd hollow, and held vp till then, hee did it with such an horreur as if hee had indeed powr'd warre among them out of his lap, or boosome. The end of this war was sutable to the beginning. For as if the last curses of the *Saguntines* in that their public self-slaughter, & finall  
fire

fire had commanded such obsequies to bee celebrated, their ghosts were sacrificed vnto with the deuastation of *Italy*, the captiuitie of *Africa*, and the destruction of kings and Generals of armies, by whom that warre was managed. When as therefore that sad, and dismall storm, and tempest of the *Carthaginian* warre once stirring in *Spaine*, had forged out of the *Saguntine* fires, those lightnings, and thunders, now long in breeding, and aim'd at *Rome*, immediately then, as carryed with a whirl-winde, it rusht thorow the middle of the *Alps*, and fell vpon *Italy*

from the snowie toppes of those mountaines made higher then they were *of themselves* by fame, and fables, as if it had beene from heauen. The first rages of the charge burst streight-way forth with horrible violence, betweene the riuer of *Po*, and *Ticinum*. There, *Scipio* Generall, the *Roman* army was put to flight, and the Generall himselfe had false wounded as hee was, into the hands of the enemy, if his sonne, then wanting of eightene yeeres old, had not rescued his father from certaine death it selfe with bold bestriding him. And this shall bee that *Scipio*, who

who growes vp to the destruction of *Africa*; and shall make a surname to himselfe out of her calamities. After this ouerthrow at *Ticinum* followed that of *Trebia*. This second storme of warre wrought the furious effects thereof, *Sempronius* Consul. There the craftie enemies, in a cold, & snowie day, hauing first well warm'd themselves at fires, and suppled their limbs with oyle, men (a wonder to bee spoken) coming out of the South, and sun-burnt climats, ouercame vs at home with our own winter. The third lightnings of *Annibal* flew randome at vs by *Trasime-*

A. V. C.  
DXXXI.

*nus* lake, *Flaminius* our Generall. There also, the *Carthaginians* vented another new trick of their trade. For the lake lying hiddē vnder a thick mist, the caualerie shadowed from sight with twigs, & long osiars which grew in the marsh, gaue a suddē charge vpon our rere. Neuerthelesse wee cannot blame the enemy, *but our selues*. For swarms of bees which clustred vpon the *Roma* ensigns, their gilt eagles vnwilling to come out, and an huge earthquake at the ioyning of the battels, *all of the unlucky signes*, had forewarned our rash Generall of the euent, and prevented it, but that the concourse  
of



of the horse, & foot, & the extraordinary lowd clashing of their weapons gaue to *Flaminius* alone the honor of leading them on, against the other *Consuls* liking. The fourth, & the almost deadly wound of the empire was at *Canne*, an obscure village of *Apulia*, but through the greatnesse of the blow which was receiued there, it got to be famous at the cost of fortie thousand liues. In that place the General himselfe, earth, heauen, the day, and all things else consented to the fall of that vnfortunate army. For *Annibal* not content to haue put counterfeit fugitiues vpon vs, who

*seeing their vantage*, forth-  
with set vpon our men at  
their backs, but that most  
dangerous captaine hauing  
moreouer in the open  
fields, markt the nature of  
the place where the sunne-  
beams did beat hottest, the  
dust was infinite, and the  
easterne winde blew stint  
as it were, he so marshall'd  
his battels, that the *Romans*  
standing with their faces  
towards all these disad-  
uantages, himselfe had the  
whole fauour of the skie,  
the winde, the dust, & sun  
at once to fight for him.  
The enemies therfore were  
so gluttred with the execu-  
tion of two most mighty  
hosts, that *Annibal* himself  
bade

bade his souldiers, *spare the sword*. Of the two Consuls, the one fled, the other was slaine; hard to say, whether of them the more braue therein. *Æmilius* ashamed to *suruiue*, *Varro* despaired not of better. Signes of the greatnes of the ouerthrow were these, the river *Aufidus* ran bloud for a while, a bridge of dead carcases made at *Annibals* commādemēt ouer *Gellus* brooke, two bushels of gold rings sent to *Carthage*, and the estimate of *Roman* gentlemen slaine, calculated not by tale, but measure. It was then past all doubt, that *Rome* had scene her last day, & that *Annibal*, with-

in five dayes, might haue feasted in the Capitol, if (as the *Carthaginian*, *Maharbal*, *Bumilcar's* sonne, is reported to haue said) *Annibal* had as well vnderstood how to make vse of his victory, as how to obtaine it. But, as the common voice goeth, either the fate of *Rome* ordain'd to bee empresse of the earth, or *Annibals* euill *Genius*, or the Gods of *Carthage* now auerted, carried him a diuerse way. For when hee might haue put his victory home, he rather made choise to enioy it, & suffred *Rome* to rest, while hee progreſt to *Campania*, & *Tarent*, where both he,  
and

and his armie lost, by, and by their spirit so, as it was truly said, that *Capua* was *Annibals Canne*. For him whom neither the *Alps*, nor force of armes could daunt, *Campania* alone, and the delicate warme springs of *Baie* did ( who would beleue it ? ) subdue. Meanwhile the *Romans* tooke breath, and rise as it were from death to life againe. Weapons wanted : they tooke them downe out of the temples. Fresh souldiers wanted : they minister the oath of warre to their bondmen, and make them free. Treasure wanted : the lords of the counsell bring gladly all they had, leaving  
no

no gold to themselves, but what was in their brooches, belts, and rings: the knights, and gentlemen followed the Senators example, and the commoners the gentlemen: to bee briefe, *Lauius*, and *Marcellus* Consuls, such abundance of riches was brought together out of priuate contributions for the publike seruice, that the eschequer had scarcely bookes, and clerks enow to enter the particulars. What shall we say of them *at this time*, in the choise of magistrats? how great was the wisdom of the centuries, or hundred-men, when the younger sort askt counsel  
of

of the ancient, whom they should nominate for Consuls? For it stood them vpon, not to deale with faire force onely against so cunning an enemy, who had so often beaten them, but to meet with him also in his owne policies. The first hope of their empires recouerie, and, as I may say, reuiuall thereof, was *Fabius*, who inuented a new method of vanquishing *Annibal*, *Not to fight*. And from hence it was, that in happie time for *Rome* hee got the nick-name, to bee called, *The draw-backe*, or *Cunctator*: and from hence it came, that the people stiled him, *The shield of the State*.

state. Hee therefore so ground and punned *Anni-bal*, by coasting him thorow all *Samnium*, the forrests of *Falernus*, and *Gaurus*, that whom plaine strength could not breake in pieces, delay might fret, and weare. Soone after, *Claudius Marcellus*, Generall, they durst also encounter him, came hand to hand, draue him out of his *Campania*, and forced him to rayse his siege from before *Nola*. They durst in like sort, *Sempronius Gracchus* Generall, pursue him thorow *Lucania*, and set vpon his backe in his retreat; though, O the shame! the *Romans* were compelled



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led to fight with the hands  
of their bondslaues. O the  
horrible confidence of a  
people, among so many  
aduersities ! O the high  
haughtinesse, and brauerie  
of their spirit, in their so  
extreme & afflicted estate,  
that being doubtfull of kee-  
ping *Italy*, they durst not-  
withstanding tend to other  
places ; and when their e-  
nemies flew vp and downe  
at their throats, ouer all  
*Campania*, and *Apulia*, and  
made halfe *Afrike* in *Italie*,  
did both at one time beare  
the brunt of his assaults,  
and at the same time dis-  
patched forces into *Sicilia*,  
*Sardinia*, *Spaine*, and other  
parts of the world. *Marcel-*  
*lus*

*lus* was sent into *Sicilia*, which held not out long: for the power of the whole Iland was put apart into one citie. *Syracusa*, that great, and till that time, vnconquered chiefe-towne, though defended by the wit of *Archimedes*, did yeeld at last. Her treble wall, alike number of castles, her haven of marble, and her fountaine *Arethusa*, so farre renowned, what auayled they other then thus farre onely, that the citie was spared, in respect of her beautie? *Gracchus* seized *Sardinia*: neyther did the wildnesse of the Ilanders, nor the monstrous craggess of their *mad* mountaines

taines (for so they were called) stand them in *any* stead. A terrible course was taken with their cities, and with their Citie of cities, *Caralis*, that the headstrong nation, scarce worth killing, might bee tamed at last with the lacke of their native soyle. The two *Scipio's*, *Cneus*, and *Publius*, sent into *Spaine*, had pluckt away *once* all hope from the *Carthaginians*, but lost their hold againe, being destroyed by the cunning inuentions of the aduersarie. The *Scipio's* had gotten indeede great dayes, when they gaue ouerthrowes; but the one of them was circumvented

vented and flaine by their dangerous deuices, as hee was busie to entrench; and the other *of them*, hauing fled into a tower, was overwhelmed frō round about with fire-brands. That *Scipio* therefore, who dispatcht with an armie into *Spaine*, to reuenge his father, and his vncles death, was the man to whom the fates decreed so great a surname out of the conquest of *Africa*, recovered all *Spaine*, that braue martiall countrey, ennobled for cheualrie, and men of the sword, that seed-plot of the enemies armies, that schoole-mistresse of *Anni-bal* himselfe; he conquered all

all of it, I say (though incredible to say it) from the pillars of *Hercules* to the Ocean, and I know not whether more speedily, or more easily: the speed, foure yeeres speake; the easinesse, one onely citie manifesteth, being taken vpon the same day in which it was besieged; and it was a fortunate signe of *Africa's* conquest to ensue, that *Carthage* in *Spaine* was so easily taken. Certaine it is notwithstanding, that the admirable continencie of the Generall was of greatest force to subdue the prouince: for he restored their yong sonnes, and daughters, were they neuer

uer so pleasing, or faire, *back* to the barbarous, without permitting them to come in his sight, that hee might not seeme to haue once slipt or skimd the honour of their chastitie so much, as with beholding them. This was *then* the carriage of the *Romans* in diuers countreys abroad, who yet, for all that, could not be rid of *Annibal*, who stuck close to them in the bowels of *Italy*; for most nations had reuolted vnto him, and himselfe, a most smart and excellent captaine, vsed *Italian* forces against *Italy*. We neuerthelesse had tricced him out of most of her townes and countries. *Ta-*

*rentius*

*rentus* came in againe of it selfe. *Capua*, the seat, dwelling house, and the other as it were, *Carthage* of *Anibal*, was now also gayned backe, the losse whereof so greatly grieved the man, that thereupon hee turned all his strengths vpon *Rome*. O people, worthie to bee lords of the earth, worthie of all fauour, and to haue the gouernment of the affaires of men, and gods! Driven to the worst of feares, yet gaue they not over their enterprise, and doubtfull how to keepe their owne citie, they, for all that, quitted not *Capua*, but entrusting a part of their armie to *Appius* Con-  
full,

full, and the residue following *Flaccus* into *Rome*, they fought where they were not, as well as where they were. Why wonder we therefore? For *Annibal* encamping within three miles of *Rome*, was resisted by the Gods (nor will I shame to confesse it) I say by the Gods themselves, because such store of raine fell at euery remoue of his, that he seemed put backe by diuine prouision; not as in defence of heauen, but to keepe him off from the citie-walls, and *Capitol*. Hee therefore departed, & fled, and retired into the farthest nooke of *Italy*, hauing done all he could against *Rome*,  
sauiing



sauiing only giuen it assault.  
It is but a trifle to speake of,  
but yet of much efficacie,  
to shew the magnanimitie  
of the *Romans*, in that the  
very field it selfe, where  
*Annibal* encamped, being,  
during the siege, set to sale,  
found a chapman. On the  
other side, *Annibal*, to imi-  
tate their confidence, cryed  
the goldsmiths row in the  
citie, but no man would  
buy of him. And thus we  
may see there were pres-  
ages enow. But so great  
vertue of men, and so much  
fauour of the Gods came to  
nothing. For *Asdrubal*,  
brother of *Annibal*, came  
out of *Spaine* with a new  
armie, new strengths, new  
weight

weight of warre. *Rome* had  
beene vndoubtedly quite  
ruined, had that man ioy-  
ned with his brother : but  
*Claudius Nero* , and *Linus*  
*Salinator* , vtterly distrest  
him as he was encamping.  
*Nero* kept *Annibal* off in  
the farthest corner of *Italy*.  
*Linus* marcht with ensigs  
spred, into the quite oppo-  
site quarter, that is, vp to  
the very iawes of the first  
descence from the *Alpes* in-  
to *Italie* , the distance as  
great, from our other camp,  
as all the length of *Italie*.  
It is not easie to say, with  
what high wit, and speed,  
the two Consuls vnited  
their campes, and giuing  
battell to *Asdrubal* , not  
aware

aware of that union, destroyed him utterly, *Annibal* at this while not once dreaming what was done. Sure it is, that when the newes came to *Aniball*, and hee saw his brothers head tost out before his trenches, I acknowledge (quoth hee) the unluckines of *Carthage*. This was the mans first confession, not without a sure presage of the fate which hung over his head. And now it was certaine out of *Anibals* own mouth, that *Aniball* might be vanquished. But the people of *Rome*, full of confidence, after so many fortunate successes, held it a gallant attempt to make an end of

I the

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the quarrell, with the sorest enimie they had, *and that* at his owne home, in *Africa*. *Scipio* therefore captain general, they transported thither the whole weight of warre, beginning to imitate *Aniball*, and to pay him *backe* in his *Africa*, for the mischiefes hee did in their *Italy*. O yee Gods! what forces of *Asdruball*, what armies of king *Syphax* did hee overthrow? what, and how great were those two camps, which hee in one night consumed with fire? To conclude, hee was not now within three miles of *Carthage*, as *Aniball* had beene of *Rome*, but battred the

besieged gates themselves  
therof: and thereby wrung  
*Aniball* out of *Italie*, vp-  
on which hee lay hard,  
and heauie. Since *Rome*  
stood, there was neuer a  
greater day then that, in  
which, two the most fa-  
mous captaines that euer  
were before, or since, the  
one of them, conquerour  
of *Italy*, the other of *Spain*,  
confronted each the other  
in battle-ray. But yet they  
came first to a parley about  
articles of peace: at which  
both of them stood a good  
while without speaking a  
word, as if mutuall admi-  
ration had fixt them to the  
ground. But when they  
could not agree vpon a  
I 2 peace,

peace, the trumpets sound a charge. It is cleare, by confession of both parties, that no armies could bee better marshall'd, nor any battell besorer fought, as *Scipio* reported of *Anibal's* armie, and *Anibal* of *Scipio's*. But *Anibal* notwithstanding gaue place, and *Africa* became the conquerours reward, and, after *Africa*, the whole earths empire also.

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CHAP.

## CHAP. VII.

*The first Macedonian, or  
Philippian Warre.*

**N**One thought it now  
a shame to be over-  
come, when Car-  
thage was. *Macedonia,*  
*Greece, Syria,* and all other  
nations, as if carried with a  
certaine current, and tor-  
rent of fortune, by and by  
followed *Africa*. But the  
first who followed were  
the *Macedonians*, a people  
which had once affected  
the worlds Monarchie.  
Though therefore a *Philip*  
was king then, the *Romans*  
not withstanding seemed to  
thēselues to haue to deal in  
him with great *Alexander*.

I 3 The

The *Macedonian* warre was greater in the name therof, then was answerd in the performances of the nation: The cause of *the war* grew by reason of the league which *Philip* had made with *Anibal*, hauing then a long while tyrannized *Italie*: which cause increased when the *Athenians* implored aide against *Philips* iniuries, in which, exceeding the rights of victorie, hee shewed his rage vpon temples, altars, and moniments of the dead; The Senate thought good to minister succour to so noble suitors: For the kings of countreys, Captaines generall, common-weales, and nations, had



had sought to this citie for protection: *Leuius* therefore Consul, the people of *Rome* then first entred the *Ionian* sea, and trended along the whole coast of *Greece*, with, as it were a triumphant naue: for they aduanced in open view the spoyles of *Sycilie*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*, and a laurell growing vnplanted out of the sterne of the Admirall promised manifest victory. *Attalus*, king of *Pergamus*, came in with aids to vs of his owne accord. There came also the *Rhodians*, expert men at Sea, and with them on the water, and with horse, and foote on land, the Consul made

all to shake. The king twice  
ouercome , twice put to  
flight , twice stript out of  
his campe, yet nothing was  
so terrible to the *Mace-*  
*donians* as the sight it selfe  
of their wounds , which  
being not made with darts,  
or arrowes , nor with any  
*Greekish* weapons, but with  
huge iauelins , and swords  
as huge , were wider then  
death had neede of. Ve-  
rily , *Flaminius* Generall ,  
wee pierced through the  
*Chaonian* mountaynes, till  
then impassable , wee pas-  
sed the riuer *Pindarus*, run-  
ning through broken pla-  
ces , and brake through the  
very barres themselues of  
*Macedonia* ; into which to  
haue

haue entred, was it selte  
a victorie. For from that  
day forward, the king ne-  
uer daring to trie his for-  
tune in battell againe, was  
vanquishd at the dogges-  
heads, or the hillocks cal-  
led *Cynocephale*, and that  
in only one encounter, or  
*petie* skirmish, rather then  
a foughten field, the Con-  
sull granting him *to bee in*  
peace, and leaue to enioy  
his kingdome. And to  
take away all prints, or  
tokens of hostilitie; hee  
repressed *Thebes*, and *Eu-*  
*bæa*, and the immoderate  
enterprises of the *Lacedæ-*  
*monians* vnder *Nabis*; and  
restored the *Greekes* to  
their ancient state, that

they might liue after their owne Lawes, and bee as free as their fore-fathers. O what reioycements were then ! O what comfortable cryes ! when this proclamation was made by the publike officer in the theater of *Nemea*, at the *Quinquennal*, or five-yeerly playes ! O what were the showts, and clamours ! what abundance of flowrs sprinkled vpon the Consul ! yea, they made the Herald speake out that *sweet* word againe, and againe, which prononced *Achaia* free; nor did they otherwise relish that proclamation, or edict of the Consull, then as *they would haue*

*hane done some excellently  
pleasing lesson plaide vpon  
soft wind-instruments, or  
violins.*

## CHAP. VIII.

*The warre in Syria with  
king Antiochus.*

**R**esently after the  
*Macedonians, and  
king Philip, Antio-  
chus tooke his turne to bee  
conquerd, by a kinde of  
chance, fortune, as it were  
of purpose, so marshalling  
matters, that as the Roman  
empire went forward by  
degrees from Africke in-  
to Europe; it might also  
roll*

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roll from *Europe*, into *Asia*, causes of warre offering themselves without seeking, that the course of victorie might saile onward in order as the world stood sited. There was no warre of which there went so terrible a fame as of this. For those *Persians*, who were of old, the eastern world, *Xerxes*, and *Darius*, came then to minde, in whose dayes mountaines were cut thorough, and the sea was couered with sailes. Besides this, certaine prodigious signes which seemed to threaten somewhat from heauen, bred terrour; for *Apollo* at *Cumæ* was in a continuall sweate. But this  
was

was nothing else save the God-heads agonie in fauour of his *beloued Asia*. Nor, to say truth, did any countrey so abound with mony, riches, and munition, as *Syria*: but they were *all* in the hands of so cowardly a king, as could glorie in nothing more, then that hee was ouercome by the *Romans*. *Antiochus* was thrust into this warre, vpon the one side by *Theas*, chiefe of the *Atolians*, seeking in vaine to draw the *Romans* into an honourlesse league with him against the *Macedonians*; and vpon the other side *Annibal*, who being foil'd in *Africa*, a fugitiue

gitieue also, and impatient of peace, sought over the world where to finde out an enemy of the *Roman* people. And what manner of danger might that haue proued, had that king given himselfe ouer to his directions? if *Annibal*, now quite downe, had beene trusted with the power of *Asia*? But *Antiochus*, relying vpon his owne abilities, and the title of a king, held it enough that hee moued warre by himselfe. *Europe* did now without controuersie belong to the *Romans*. *Antiochus* demanded backe the citie of *Lysimachia*, vpon the coast of *Thrace*, built



built in *Europe* by his ancestors, as a parcell of his inheritance. With this as it were starre, or constellation, the tempest of the *Asiatic* warre being stirred, kings assembling in extraordinarie number; and defiance brauely giuen, when *Antiochus* had thus wakened all the humours of *Asia* with wonderfull noise, and tumult, hee betooke himselfe to sports, & wanton pleasures, as if hee had already gotten the garland. The Iland *Eubæa* was diuided from the maine land with *Eurypus*, a narrow sea hauing many ebbs, and flowes. here *Antiochus* pitching his pavilions

lions of silke, and gold, hard vpon the brinke of the murmuring sea, at the sound of flutes, and other musick, and though it were winter, yet had hee roses brought fresh from all parts, and lest hee should in nothing seeme to play the captaine, he tooke musters of fine young boyes, and girls. Such a king therefore as this, whom his owne riotous humours had already conquer'd, the people of *Rome*, assailing that Island, by *Marcus Atilius Glabrio*, Consul, at the very first bruit of approach was glad to flie the place. And albeit he had gotten to so notable a  
steep

steepe passage as that of *Thermopyle* ( euer to bee glorious in the death of those three hundred *Lacedaemonians* ) yet not daring to trust that strength, the *Romans* made him giue way aswell at land, as sea. Without delay he returns into *Asia*. The charge of his nauie roial hee committed to *Polyxenes*, and *Annibal*. For himselfe could not endure so much as to looke vpon a fight. So his whole force at sea was torne in pieces by the gallies of *Rhodes*, our *Æmilius Regillus* their Admiral. That *Athens* may not flatter it selfe, we ouercame *Xerxes* in *Antiochus*,  
in

in *Emilius* wee matcht  
*Themistocles*, and did as  
great an exploit in taking  
*Ephesus*, as the *Greekes* did  
in taking *Salamina*. At that  
time *Scipio* Consul, his  
brother, that *Scipio* *Afri-*  
*canus* who had so lately  
conquer'd *Carthage*, ser-  
uing voluntary vnder him  
there, as lieutenant gene-  
rall, it seemed good to  
make an end of that warre.  
The king was already bea-  
ten out of the sea, but wee  
goe farther. Our campe is  
pitcht at the riuer *Mea-*  
*der*, and the mountaine  
*Sipylus*. It is incredible to be  
spoken what powers of his  
owne, and of his friends  
the king had there. Three  
hundred

hundred thousand foot,  
and not a lesse number of  
horse, and of seiched cha-  
riots ; besides these, ele-  
phants of an huge size, glit-  
tering in gold, purple, silver,  
and their owne iuorie,  
stood as bulwarks on both  
hands of the battell. But  
all these preparations were  
hindred by their owne  
*confusine* greatnesse, and  
with a showre, which  
powring suddenly downe  
did, most luckily *for vs*,  
wet, and weaken the strings  
of the *Persian* bowes.  
There was first a feare, by  
and by a flight, and then a  
triumph. *Antiochus* over-  
come, and humbling him-  
selfe, it pleased the *Romans*

to

to vouchsafe him peace, & a piece of his owne kingdome, so much the more willingly, because hee had so easily giuen it ouer.

### CHAP. IX.

#### *The Ætolian warre.*

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**T**He *Ætolian* warre succeeded, as good reason would, to *this* of the *Syrian*. For *Antiochus* thus brought vnder foot, the *Romans* prosecuted the *unquencht* firebrands of the *Asian* warre. Therefore *Fulvius Nobilior* had in commillion to execute that reuenge, who forthwith *layes siege vnto*, and

and batters *Ambracia*, the citie roial of king *Pyrrhus*. Yeelding followed. The *Athenians*, and *Rhodians* became intercessours for the *Ætolian*. And wee were mindefull of their friendship. So it pleased vs to pardon them. But the warre crept on farther to the neighbour places about, of *Cephalania*, *Zacynthus*, and all the Iles in that sea, betweene the *Cerannian* mountaines, and the cape of *Maleum*, accessory members of the *Ætolian* warre.

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## CHAP. X.

*The Istrien warre.*A. V. C.  
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**T**He *Istrians* follow  
the *Ætolians* in  
fortune, whose  
side they had lately taken.  
The beginnings of the war  
were succesfull to the  
foe, but were withall the  
cause of their destruction.  
For after they had entred  
the *Roman campe*, by force,  
and were masters of a gal-  
lant bootie, *Caius Claudius*  
*Pulcher* sets vpon them a-  
fresh, as they were for the  
most part in their iollitie  
at sports, and banquets,  
and so vomited-vp the  
victorie they had gotten,  
with



with their bloud, and liues together. *Apulo* himfelfe, their king, being fhifted away on horfebacke, and tumbling downe *drunke* oftentimes, ouerswaide as hee was with furfeit, and swimming in the head, was hardly at laft brought to vnderftand hee was a prifoner, when he came to himfelfe.

## CHAP. XI.

*The Gallo-Græcian warre.*



He ruin of *Syria* drew the *Gallo-Græcians* alfo after it. They had sided with *Antiochus*. It is doubtfull, whe-

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whether *Manlius* was greedy of a triumph, or fained, for gaining it, that hee had seene them *in person*; howsoever, hee, though victorious, was certainly denied to triumph, because the Senate approoved not the cause of the warre. Those *Gallo-Gracians*, as their compound name sheweth, were a mixt and mongrell people; being the remains of those *Galls* which had wasted *Greece* vnder *Brennus*, and proceeding eastward still, seated themselves in the middle of *Asia*. As therefore the seeds of plants alter kinde by shifting soil, so their naturall fiercenesse was mollified with the delicacies

licacies of *Asia*. They were broken, and put to flight in two battels, though vpon our comming they abandon'd their habitations, & retired themselves among the highest of their mountaines, which the *Tolifobages*, and *Tectofages* had now possessed. Beaten from both sides of their conuert with slings, and shot of arrowes, they submitted themselves to a perpetuall peace. But they were kept bound by occasion of a kinde of wonder, when they would haue bitten, & torne their bonds in sunder with their teeth, each offering to the other his throat to choak. For *Chio-*

K *marā,*

*mara*, wife of *Orgiagon*, a  
pettie king of theirs, rai-  
shed by a *Roman* captaine,  
gaue a memorable exam-  
ple of *winely vertue*, for she  
cut off the fellowes head  
from his shoulders, and  
escaping from her guard,  
brought it to her Lord, &  
husband.

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CHAP. XII.

*The war with king Perſes,  
or the ſecond Mace-  
donian.*

**T**Hough nations af-  
ter nations were  
pluckt into subie-  
ction by the ruin which the  
*Syrian* warre drew with it,  
yet

yet *Macedonia* lifted vp her head again. The memory, & remembrance of what they had once been noble, would not suffer that most valiant nation to bee in quiet, and *Perses* succeeded to king *Philip*, who bearing the same mind, thought it stood not with the honour of his countrey, to haue it made vassall for euer. The *Macedonians* brake forth far more violently vnder him then vnder his father. For they had drawn the *Thracians* to be a part of their strengths, and so they made a temper in their discipline of warre betweene the boistrous qualities of *Thrace*, & the

diligence of *Macedonia*. Hereunto the kings owne policies gaue helpe, who making the top of *mount Emus* his station, tooke a view from thence of all his confines, & so wall'd *Macedonia* euery-where in with men, & munition, by planting castels in abrupt places, as there seemed no way left for enemies to inuade his *Macedonia*, vnles it were from out of the clouds. But *Quintus Marcius Philippus*, Consul, the people of *Rome* entring that prouince, after they had carefully first searcht al the passages, got through by the marshes of *Ascuris*, & those sharp, & lofty places,

ces, doubtfull whether hills,  
or skie, ouer which it seemed  
the very fowles of the  
ayre could not find a way,  
and came powring downe  
vpon the king with a thunder-  
crack of war, as hee sat  
secure, and dreamt of no  
such matter. His affright  
was such, that he caused all  
his mony to be drown'd in  
the sea, for safety; and al his  
ships to bee fired, to keepe  
them frō burning. When  
greater, and thicker garri-  
sons were afterwards plan-  
ted *to guard the passages a-*  
*gainst vs*, Paulus Consul,  
other waies were inuented  
to conquer *Macedonia*; the  
Consul, with admirable  
wit, and industry, offering

at one place, and breaking in at another, whose coming it selfe was so terrible to *Perfes*, as hee durst not bee present at the seruice, but committed the war to bee managed by his captains. Therfore ouercome in absence, he fled to sea, & to the Iland there of *Samothrace*, relying vpon the priuileges of that sanctuarie; as if temples, and altars could protect the man, whom his sword & mountaines could not. There was neuer any king did longer retaine the conscience of his lost estate; for when hee wrote to the *Roman* Generall from out of the temple whither hee

!

was



was fled, and styled the letter, he put himselfe downe in it by the name of king. Neither was euer any one more reuerently respectiue of captiue maiestie then *Paulus*, for the enemy cōming into sight, hereceiued him into the temple, and admitted him to his feasts, warning his sons to stand in awe of fortune, that was able to doe such things vnto the mighty. Among all the most goodly triumphs which the *Roman* people led, and saw, this ouer *Macedonia* was chiefe, as that which tooke vp three whole dayes with the shew, vpon the first of which were statues, and


*nomenque  
epistola no-  
tares.*

pictures presented ; vpon the second, warlike furnitures, and money ; and vpon the third, the captiues, among whom was king *Perfes* himselfe, who not as yet recouer'd out of his amazement, was as a man astonished with the vnexpected euil. But the people of *Rome* felt the ioy of the glory, long before the arriuall of the conquerours letters which brought the newes : for vpon the same day in which king *Perfes* was overcome, it was knowne at *Rome*. Two youngmen mounted on white coursers, washt off *their* dust and bloud at the lake *Iuturna*. These broght the  
the

the tidings, and were generally thought to be *Castor*, and *Pollux*, because they were a paire; to haue been at the battell, because they were gorie; and to haue come fresh out of *Macedonia*, because they were panting hot as yet.

## CHAP. XIII.

*The Illyrian warre.*

 He (as it were) infection of the *Macedonian* war drew in the *Illyrians*. They were entertain'd in pay by king *Perfes*, to trouble, all they could, the *Romans* at their backes. *Anicius*, lieutenant-

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nant-*Pretor* , subdued them in an instant. It was enough, that he razed *Scodra*, their principall citie. The whole nation did forthwith yeeld it selfe. To bee brieft, this warre was made an end of, before they at *Rome* did heare it was begun.

## CHAP. XIII.

*The third Macedonian  
warre with Andri-  
scus.*

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**T**HE *Cartbagini-  
ans*, and *Macedo-  
nians*, as if it were  
agreed vpon betweenc  
them, each to bee thrice  
ouer-

ouercome , tooke armes  
againe by a kinde of fate,  
both of them about a time.  
But the first who threw  
the yoake off, were the  
*Macedonians* , by so much  
harder to be reduced then  
before, while it was held a  
matter of nothing to reduce  
thē. The cause of the war  
is in a manner to be blusht  
at. For *Andriscus* , a very  
base fellow, vnknown whe-  
ther a free man, or a bond,  
certainely one who tooke  
pay, did enter vpon the  
quarrel, and kingdome at  
once. And for that hee, be-  
ing but a *meere* counterfeit,  
was notwithstanding cal-  
led *Philip* by the people,  
by reason of resemblance,  
it

it filled his kingly shape,  
and kingly name, with a  
kingly spirit also. There-  
fore, while the people of  
*Rome*, contemning these  
matters, employed no  
greater a person against  
him, then *Iuuentius*, a  
Prætor, they rashly venter  
on a man strong at that  
time, not onely in *Ma-  
cedonians*, but in huge  
ayds out of *Thrace*. Where-  
by they, otherwise inuin-  
cible, were ouercome in  
battell, not by true, and  
very kings, but this phan-  
tastike, and playerly one.  
But *Metellus*, another  
Prætor, tooke a most  
sound reuenge for the  
losse of *Iuuentius*, and  
of

of the legion which hee commanded: for hee both cōdemn'd *Macedonia* to the state of bondage, & brought *Andriscus* in chaynes to *Rome*, deliuerd vp into our hands, by that *Vainod*, or pety king of *Thrace*, to whom hee had fled for succour: fortune neuerthelesse shewing *him* thus much fauour in his miseries, that the *Romans* carryed him aswell in triumph, as if hee had beene a king indeede.

## CHAP. XV.

*The third Carthaginian, or  
Punicke warre.*

A.V.C.  
DCIV.

**T**He third war against  
*Africa* was short in  
respect of the time  
(for it was but foure yeeres  
worke) and, in comparison  
of the other two, the least  
in labour. For the fight  
was not so much with the  
men, as with the citie it  
selfe, the event whereof  
was certainly the greatest  
that could bee: for it made  
an end of *Carthage*. To  
comprehend in minde the  
summe of those three times  
*it was thus*, in the first, the  
warre was begun, in the se-  
cond



cond it was driuen away out  
of our coasts, in the third it  
was ended. The cause of  
this last warre was, for that,  
contrary to the articles of  
league, the *Carthaginians*  
had once prepared an army  
at land and sea, against the  
*Numidians*, and often terri-  
fide the borders of *Masi-*  
*nassas* kingdome. Wee bare  
fauour to this good and  
friendly king. When the  
war was settled, the Senate  
debated what should be-  
come of *Carthage*. *Cato*,  
whose hatred admitted no  
satisfaction, would haue it  
vterly rased: but when the  
Consull demanded ano-  
thers opinion, *Scipio Nasica*  
stood to haue it preserved,  
lest

lest the feare of a riuall citie remoued, the felicitie of *Rome* might growe overranke, and riotous. The *Senate* made choise of a middle way, *which was*, to remoue the citie out of her old seate. For nothing seemed to them more honorable, then to haue *such* a *Carthage* as should not bee feared. *Manilius* therefore, and *Censorinus*, Consuls, the people of *Rome* inuading *Carthage*, the nauie thereof (which vpon ouerture of peace they willingly yeelded) was, in sight of the citie, fired. Then calling forth the princes, they commanded them, vpon perill of their heads, to depart

part the countrey. Which  
blacke decree kindled so  
great choler in them, as  
they resolved to endure the  
worst that could be, *rather*  
*then obey it.* Lamentations  
*hereupon* did forthwith fill  
the citie, and the crie went  
round, T O A R M E S, the  
finall resolution beeing,  
whatsoever came of it, to  
rebell. Not for that they  
had now any hope left *to*  
*free themselves,* but because  
they held it better that  
*Carthage* should bee ruind  
by their owne hands, then  
their enemies. The furie  
of the rebels may be conie-  
ctured by this, that they  
pluckt downe house-tops,  
and houses, *with that tim-  
ber*

ber to build a new nauie;  
for want of yron & brasse,  
their smiths wrought gold,  
and siluer into armour; and  
the matrons clipt the haire  
of their heads to make cor-  
dage for engins. *Mancinus*  
Consull, the siege waxt hot  
both at land, and sea. The  
hauen of the fortifications,  
and the first, and second  
wal were dismantled, when  
the castle notwithstanding,  
called *The Byrs*, made such  
a resistance as if it had been  
another citie. Though  
there was no doubt of o-  
uerthrowing it, yet the *Sci-*  
*pio's* seemd ordaind by de-  
stinie for that purpose. The  
people therefore of *Rome*  
require to haue a *Scipio* for  
accom-

accomplishing that warre.  
And that was the sonne of  
*Paulus*, conquerour of *Ma-*  
*cedonia*, whom the sonne of  
that great *Scipio Africa-*  
*nus* had adopted, to vphold  
the glory of his house, with  
this intention of the fates,  
that the citie which the  
grandfather had humbled,  
the grandchild should sub-  
uert. The enemies *being*  
shut vp within the castle,  
the *Romans* sought also to  
cut off the sea. But the *Car-*  
*thaginians* digge out a new  
hauen vpon another side of  
the towne, not to flie out  
at, for no man did belecue  
they could escape, but from  
the which a new armada  
issued, as if it had growne  
vp

vp suddainely of it selfe.  
Meane-while no day, nor  
night went ouer their  
heads, in which some new  
worke, some new engine,  
some new band of forlorne  
fellowes appeared not, like  
*so many* sodaine flashes of  
flame rising out of cinders,  
after the fire hath been bu-  
ried in ouerwhelming rub-  
bish. But things at last  
growing absolutely despe-  
rate, fortie thousand men  
yeelded themselues, and,  
that which you would  
scarce thinke, *Asdruball*  
was the first man *of them*.  
How much more boldly  
did a woman, the wife of  
the captaine? who taking  
her two children, threw  
her.

herselfe with them from the top of the house into the middle of the fires, following that *Queenes* example, which had founded *Carthage*. How mightie a citie was destroid, may by the *long* continuance of the burning (to let other arguments goe) be conuincd. For the fire which the enemies themselues had kindled of their owne accord in their dwellings, and temples, with intent, that so much of the citie as they were not able to deliuer from the *Roman* triumphs, might be consumed, could not be extinguished in se- uenteene *whole* dayes together.

## CHAP. XVI.

*The Achaian warre.*A.V.C.  
DCVI.

**C**orinth, the Metro-  
polis of *Achaia*, pre-  
sently followed the  
fortune of *Carthage*, as if  
that were an age for subuer-  
sion of cities. *Corinth*, the  
beauty of *Greece*, is situated  
vpon a narrow necke of  
land betweene the *Ionian*,  
and *Aegaan* seas, as a spe-  
ctacle, or pageant. it was de-  
stroyed (alas the wrong!)  
before it was registred in  
the list of proclaimed ene-  
mies. *Critolaus* was the cause  
of this warre, who made vse  
of the freedome giuen by  
the *Romans*, against the Ro-  
mans,



*mans*, and it being vncertain whether hee did not also strik their ambassadors with the hand, he for certain did it with his tongue. *Metellus* therefore, chiefly busie in ordering the affaires of *Macedonia*, had now this also added to his charge, to take reuenge. From hence grew the *Achaian* warre, and *Metellus*, Consull, had the chase, and execution of *Critola*<sup>s</sup> his first forces, through the open fields of *Elis* all along the bankes of *Alpeus*. One battell made an end of the warre. And now the citie it selfe was begirt with a siege, when, as the fates would haue it, *Mummius* came to the victory, which  
Me-

*Metellus* had foughten for. *Mummius*, by the aduantage of that honour which the other had atchieued, vanquisht the enemies armie at the very entrance of the Isthmus, or land-neck, and dyed the heavens on each side thereof with blood. Finally, the inhabitants abandoning the citie, it was first sackt, and then at sound of trumper quite defaced. What store of statues, rich garments, and goodly monuments in tables were torn downe, burnt, and cast about? what riches were carred away, and fired, you may from hence coniecture that al the *Corinthian* brasse which is at this day so much

much commended through the world, is found to bee but the remayne of these consumings : for the violence vsed against this most wealthy citie set an higher rate vpon the brasse therof, because multitudes of statues, and pictures, consisting of brasse, gold, and siluer, melting in the fire, the veines of the metall ranne in one, and mixt together.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Acts done in Spaine.*

*S Corinth followed Carthage, so Numantia followed Corinth.*

And it was not long first, be-

L fore

fore no part of the world was free from armes. After these two most famous Cities were consumed, warre did spread it selfe euery where about, nor that by turnes in places, but together, as though it were but one warre ouer all, so that the whirling flames thereof seemed carryed about ouer the whole earth, as if dispersed with windes. *Spaine* neuer had a disposition to rise vniuersally against vs, nor at any time a minde to put all her strengths into one, either for trying mastries, or for maintayning her libertie in common, being otherwise so inuironed with seas, and

and with the *Pyrenean* hills, that by advantage of her situation shee had beene inaccessible. But the *Romans* had enstraitned her before she was aware thereof, and was of all other provinces the onely one, which neuer vnderstood her owne abilities till shee was conquerd. The warre lasted here almost two hundred yeeres, from the times of the first *Scipio's* till *Cæsar Augustus*, not continually, or coherently, but as causes were ministred: nor with *Spaniards* at first, but with the *Carthaginians*, or *Penish-men* in *Spaine*. Thence grew the contagion, connexion, and cause

of the warres. The first *Roman* ensignes which euer were displayd ouer the toppe of the *Pyranees*, the two *Scipio's*, *Publius*, and *Cneus* aduanced, and interrible great battels slew *Anno*, and *Asdrubal* the brother of *Anibal*, so as all *Spaine* had beene conquerd in a moment, had not those most gallant gentlemen, supplanted by the Arts of *Africa*, beene destroyd in their owne victorie, after they had gotten the vpper hand both at land, and sea. That *Scipio* therefore, who was shortly afterwards surnamed *Africanus*, inuaded *Spaine* in reuenge of his father, and his vncke,

vn-  
cle, as a prouince vn-  
toucht in a manner, & new  
to vs as till then. Hee pre-  
sently tooke *Carthage in*  
*Spaine*, and other cities, nor  
contented to haue driuen  
the *Penish-men* out, layd  
tribute vpon it also, and  
subdued all on this side the  
riuer *Iberus*, and beyond;  
*himselfe* the first of *Roman*  
leaders who ranne vp vic-  
toriously, as far as *Gades*, &  
the shores of the *Ocean*.  
Ther is more in it, to keepe  
a prouince, then to make  
one. Captaines therefore  
were sent with forces hi-  
ther, and thither, part after  
part, to compell the fier-  
cest people of *Spaine*, and  
the nations thereof, free

till that time, and for that cause impatient of bearing any yoake, though not without much labour, and bloudshed, to obey vs. That *Cato* who was termed *Censorius*, brake the hearts of the *Celtiberians*, the stoutest men of *Spaine*, by certaine encounters. That *Gracchus*, who was father of the *Gracchi*, punished them with the subuersion of one hundred, and fiftie of their cities. That *Metellus* who was stiled *Macedonicus*, deserued to bee also called *Celtibericus*, hauing gotten *Contrebia*, by a memorable exploit, and gaind more glorie by forbearing *Vertebriga*.  
*Lucullus*



*Lucullus* subdued the *Turdulans*, and *Vaccæans*, overwhome that later *Scipio Æmilianus*, obtained pompous spoils in a single combat, in which the king was challenger. *Decimus Brutus* went somewhat farther, overcoming the *Gallicians*, and all the *Gallician* nations, beyond the river *Oblivion*, which the souldiers quaked to behold, and marching along the *Ocean* shore as conquerour, hee turnd not his ensignes another way, till hee saw the Sunne stoop vnder the sea, and his fires overwhelmed as it were with waters, not without some scruple in *Brutus*, who was chill'd at

the sight, lest perhaps it had beene in him a kind of sacrilege. But the hardest hold of all was with the *Lusitanians*, and *Numantines*, nor that without cause, for only they in all *those* countreys were fitted with capitaines. And we had found no lesse worke with the *Celtiberians*, had not *Solundicus*, chiefe author of that commotion, beene destroid in the beginning, a most dangerous, and desperate man had he prosperd, who twirling a certaine speare of siluer, *which was* pretended by him to be sent from heauen, counterfeited the prophet, and drew all to admire, and follow him. But the

the same rashnesse which  
had put him on, making him  
also aduventure after twy-  
light towards the *Consuls*  
campe, a souldier chopt his  
iaueline into him, close at  
the pavilion it selfe. But  
*Viriathus* made the *Lusita-  
nians* plucke vp their cou-  
rages, a mā of a most sharp,  
and cunning wit, from  
hunter turning high-  
way thiefe, and from high-  
way thiefe turning prince,  
and captaine generall, and,  
had fortune said the word,  
the *Romulus* of *Spaine*. For  
not contented to maintain  
the freedome of his nati-  
on, hee destroyed all the  
countreys on either side  
the riuers of *Iberus*, and  
L s *Tagus*,

*Tagus*, with fire, and sword, fourteene yeeres together, and, assailing the camps of Prætors, & Presidents, had the slaughter of *Claudius Vnimanus*, or *One-hand*, and of his whole armie to almost the last man, and in his mountaines erected tropheas of such ensignes, robes, and maces of state as hee had wonne away of ours. At the last hee was brought into extremities by *Fabius Maximus*, Consul. But his successor *Sernilius Capio* staine the victorie. For greedie to bee ridde of the trouble once for all, he entred into practice with some trecherous cōpanions, familiar friends of

of *Viriathus*, and got him  
murthred, being alreadie  
brought low, and ready to  
yeeld vpon any termes, and  
thereby gaue the enemie  
so much honor, as to make  
it thought that hee could  
not otherwise bee con-  
querd.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Numantine warre.*



**A**S *Numantia* was  
inferiour to *Car-*  
*thage*, *Capua*, and  
*Corinth* for riches, so for  
vertue and honour, it was  
equall to them altogether,  
and if wee respect the men  
thereof, it was simply the  
greatest

A.V.C.  
DCXII.

greatest glorie of *Spaine*,  
for hauing neither wall,  
nor bulwarke, and beeing  
but onely situated vpon a  
little rising knolt, or hill by  
the riuer *Durins*, with no  
more then foure thousand,  
it endured fourteene yeers  
siege against an armie of  
fortiethousand: And not  
endured onely, but gaue  
also terrible overthrowes,  
and forced vs to accept of  
shamefull conditions. And  
remayning vnconquer'd  
after all was done that  
could bee, no other person  
would serue the turne to  
subuert it, but he who sub-  
dued *Carthage*. To speake  
ingenuously, there was no  
warre of ours, the cause  
where-

whereof was more vniust  
then was this. For the *Se-*  
*gidenfers*, their friends, and  
kinstolke, escaping our  
hands, were entertained  
by them. No intercession  
vsed on their behalfe  
would be heard. And al-  
beit they abstained from  
intermedling in any broils  
of warre, they were not-  
withstanding comman-  
ded, if they would haue a  
firme, and formall peace,  
to purchase it by parting  
with their armes. This  
proposition was so inter-  
preted by the barbarous,  
as if they must goe hide a-  
way their heads in holes.  
Hereupon they forthwith  
fell to armes, *Megara* a  
most

most braue souldier, their captaine generall ; and charging *Pompei* home in fight, they did choose to enter league, when they could haue made an end of him. After this they set vpon *Mancinus*, whom they so amated with daily slaughters, that he had not a souldier in his army durst looke a *Numantine* in the face, or stand his voice, yet *such was their noblesse*, that they were content to make a peace with him also, when they might haue had the killing of all his army to a man. But the people of *Rome* no lesse ashamed, nor storming lesse at the reproach  
of



of these conclusions of peace with the *Numantines*, then they did for those at *Caudium*, discharged themselves from the dishonour of that base treatie, by yeelding vp *Mancinus* to the enimie. But Generall *Scipio*, one thoroughly season'd for the ouerthrow of cities by the burning of *Carthage*, grew hot at length vpon reuenge. But hee had more worke within his owne campe, then in the open field; with his owne men, then with the *Numantians*. For his armie hauing vnder other captaines beene formerly tired with dayly, and iniust, but specially  
seruile

seruile labours, such of them as knew not how to vse their weapons, were commaunded, *for their case who knew the vse*, to carry more stakes, and earth to the rampire, and *that* those should be rayed with durt, who would not be smeared with bloud. Besides that, strumpets, scullions, and all things else which were not of necessitie to be vsed, were cut away. It is a saying, that *Such as the captaine is, such is the souldier*. The armie, thus reduced vnder discipline, encounters the enemy, and then came that to passe which no man did euer hope for; the

N<sup>tt</sup>-

*Numantians*, in sight of all men, ranne away. They would likewise haue yeelded themselves, if the conditions would haue beene *but* tolerable for men to accept. But nothing contenting *Scipio*, sauing a real, and absolute victorie, they in such extremities resolute to make a desperate sallie, after they first had feasted well, as at their last viands, with halfe-raw flesh, and a kinde of broth, or drinke made of corne, and called by the inhabitants keale, or *Celia*. This resolution of theirs discover'd to *Scipio*, hee would not afford, to men so minded, the fauour of battell,  
but

but girts them vp close  
with foure camps, and  
hemming them round  
within trench, and coun-  
terscarph, they besought  
him for fight, that so hee  
might dispatch them like  
men. But when that  
would not bee granted,  
they agree to rush out  
howsoever, and comming  
so to handy-strokes, very  
many of them were slaine;  
and famine now comming  
fast vpon *the residue*, they  
liued yet a little longer.  
Their last helpe was to  
flie, but their wiues brake  
their horse-bridles, and  
committing an heinous  
offence through loue, be-  
rest them of that remedy.  
Their

Their end therefore being now no longer to bee deterred, their sufferance turnes into furie, decreeing among themselves to die in this manner: They made away their captains, themselves, and towne with the sword, with poyson, and with setting all on fire. Goe thy wayes, O thou most valiant citie of the world, and in mine opinion most happy withall, in the very worst that happened vpon thee, being that, for protection of thy friends thou didst defend thy selfe with thine owne hand, and for so long a time, against that people which had all the earth

earth to backe, and beare them out. To conclude, the citie which was *thus* taken by the greatest captain vnder heauen, left nothing of it selfe for the enemy to reioyce in ouer it. For, there was not a man of all *Numantia* left aliue to bee trail'd in chaines; spoile, and bootie, as among poore folkes, there was not any; their armor, & munition were burnt. So all the triumph which could bee had, was ouer a name alone.

CHAP.

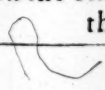
## CHAP. XIX.

*A briefe repetition.*

Al this while the people of *Rome* were in their actions faire, noble, pious, holy, and magnificent. The ages following as they were as full of great acts, so were they also more troublesome, and foule vices still growing as the empire grew. So that if a man diuide into two parts this third age of their power, emploï'd by them in attempts out of *Italy*, he must worthily confesse, the first hundred yeeres thereof, in which they tamed *Africke*,

A. V. C.  
DLXIV.

*Africke, Macedonia, Sicilia, and Spaine*, to bee, as the poets ling them, the golden age, the other hundred to bee plainly the yron, and bloudy one, and whatsoeuer else is more horribly cruell: as that, which with the *Iugurthine, Cimbrian, Mithridatick, Parthian, Gallick and German* warres, whose acts made our glorie mount to heauen it selfe, did mingle those *Gracchian, and Drusine* massacres, yea the bondmens warre, and (that no dishonour might bee wanting) the warre against the sencers also. And finally turning their weapons each vpon the other, they





ia, St-  
 bee, as  
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 And fi-  
 r wea-  
 e other,  
 they

they tore themselves into  
 pieces, with the hands of  
*Marius*, and *Sylla*, and  
 lastly of *Pompei*, and *Cesar*,  
 as it were in fits of rage,  
 and furie, and in contempt  
 of all religion. Which  
 actions, though they are  
 intricately wrapt one  
 within the other, and con-  
 founded among them-  
 selves, neuerthelesse to  
 make them the better to  
 appeare, and that their hei-  
 nous facts may not trou-  
 ble their heroick, they shal  
 be set forth apart. There-  
 fore, to follow our first me-  
 thod, wee will commemo-  
 rate those iust, and *solemne*  
 warres against forein na-  
 tions, that the degrees of  
 great-

greatnesse by which the empire was day by day augmented, may bee manifest. Then will wee returne to those blacke deeds of theirs, in their monstrous foule, and execrable ciuill battels.

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CHAP. XX.

*The warre in Asia with*  
ARISTONICVS.

A. V. C.  
DCXX,

**S** *Pain* being conquerd in the west part of the world, the people of *Rome* enioyed peace in the East, nor peace only, but a kinde of vnusuall, and vnknowne felicity, the estate of kings, and the riches

ches of whole realmes  
comming to them as be-  
quests, and legacies. *At-*  
*talus*, king of *Pergamus*,  
son of king *Eumenes*, once  
our associate, and fellow-  
souldier, made his last will  
thus, *I make the people of*  
*Rome the heire of all my*  
*goods. And it was a part of*  
his goods that he did so.  
The people therefore of  
*Rome* entring vpon the  
whole estate, retain'd it not  
by fight, & force, but (which  
is more iust) by vertue of  
his device, and testament.  
It is hard to say, whether  
they lost this legacie, or re-  
couer'd it sooner. *Aristoni-*  
*cus*, a yong fierce prince, &  
of the blood roiall, did  
M easily

easily worke the cities, accustomed to bee govern'd by kings, to acknowledge him for soueraigne lord, & those other which resisted him, as *Mindus*, *Samos*, *Colophon*, hee seis'd by force. He had the slaughter also of the army of *Crassus*, Proconsul, & tooke him prisoner. But *Crassus* remēbring the honor of his house, and of the *Roman* name, strook out the eye of his half-barbarous keeper with the yerk of a wand, to procure his owne killing thereby. And as he wisht, so it hapned. *Perperna*, soone after this, ouerthrew, and tooke *Aristonicus* in battell, who yeelding himselfe, was kept  
in

in chaines. *Marcus Aquilius* made an end of the remaines of the *Asian* warre, by poys'ning (O base!) the well-heads of certaine cities, to compell them thereby to yeeld. Which fact as it ripened the victorie, so it made the same infamous. For, against the will of the Gods, and the custome of ancestors, it blemished the luster of the *Roman* armes, (preserved till then religiously pure) with impure drugges, and sorceries.

*The end of the second booke  
of Lucius Florus.*




THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The third Booke.*

CHAP. I.  
*The warre with IUGURTH.*

**T**Hese things past  
in the Orient.  
But there was  
not the like quiet  
in the South. Who would  
M 3      looke

looke for any war in *Africa*, after *Carthage* was subdued? But the kingdome of *Numidia* gaue to it selfe a great blow, and though *Anibal* was rid out of the way, yet *Iugurtha* had that in him which was to be feared: for he, the most false & crafty prince vnder heauen, ventured vpon the people of *Rome*, glorious, for great acts, and not to be conquered by the sword: and yet things fell out beyond all mens imaginations, that he the king, who surpast all others in cunning, should himselfe bee surprised by cunning. This prince, grād-child to *Masiniſſa*, and by adoption the son of *Micipsa*,  
moued



moued to it by ambition of  
soueraignty, hauing resol-  
ued to murder his bro-  
thers, and yet not fearing  
them so much as the Se-  
nate, and people of *Rome*,  
vnder whose protection,  
and wardship they were,  
wrought his first black feate  
by practice, and vpon that  
plot getting *Hiempsals* head,  
as hee was contriuing how  
to kill *Adherbal* also, and  
hee flying to *Rome* for re-  
fuge, *Iugurtha* by soundly  
monyng his Ambassadors,  
to bribe others with, drew  
euen the Senate also to take  
his part. And this was the  
first victory which he gaine  
of vs. Afterwards, when  
*Scaurus* was appointed by

the state to make partition of the kingdome betweene himselfe, and *Adherbal*, he conquerd the noble qualities of the Roman common-weale by corrupting him, and effected thereby his vndertaken wickednesse the more boldly. But hainous acts neuer lye hidden long. The bribing of *Scaurus* came to light, and a decree was made to reuenge the parricidiall murther by warre. *Calpurnius Bestia*, Consull, was the first employd into *Numidia*. But the king, experimentally knowing, that gold could doe more against the *Romans* then Iron, bought his peace. Guilty of the  
pre.

premisses, hee notwithstanding both came vpon summons, and safe-conduct to *Rome*, and with like audaciousnesse suborning the actors, murdered his competitor in the kingdome, *Masina* grand-child of *Masimissa*. This was another cause for the *Romans* to take armes vp against the tyrant. The reuenge therefore was committed to bee taken by *Albinus*. But (ô the shame!) *Jugurtha* so overbribed his armie also, that our men voluntarily giuing way, he got the victory, and our camp withall; and reckning it in as a part of the price, that hee suffered the armie which he had bought, to

M 5      escape

escape his hands, did put  
vpō vs dishonorable terms.  
At the same time, *Metellus*  
steppeth out against him,  
not so much in reuenge of  
the *Roman* empire, as to re-  
deeme the blemishes there-  
of; and dealing most cun-  
ningly, one while by en-  
treaty, another while by  
threats, and sayning flight  
when hee meant nothing  
lesse, matcht him at his own  
weapons: nor contenting  
himselfe with the waste, &  
desolation of fields, and  
villages, made attempts vp-  
on the chiefe fortresses of  
*Numidia*, and long time  
sought to get *Zama*, though  
in vaine: neuerthelesse hee  
sackt *Thala*, where the kings  
mu-

munition, and treasures lay. So hauing stript him out of his cities, hee pursued him through *Mauritania*, and *Getulia*, flying his owne confines, and kingdomc. Last of all, *Marius*, much augmenting the armie, as hauing, according to the obscuritie of his birth, admitted the scumme of *Rome* to the oath of soldiers, sets vpon *Iugurtha* wounded as he was, & already forced to flie, and yet ouer-came him no more easily then as if he had beene fresh, and vnbroken. This man most fortunately mastred *Capsa*, a citie dedicated to *Hercules*, seated in the middle of *Africa*, enuironed with sands, and serpents,

A. V. C.  
DCXLII.

serpents, and scaled *Mulucha*, built vpon a steepe mountaine, a certaine *Ligurian* leading vp to it vpon break-necke clifs, and high ouer-hanging places; and gaue to *king Bocchus*, who for kindreds sake tooke his part, a terrible ouerthrow at *Cirta*. *Bocchus* thereupon distrusting his owne estate, and fearing to be drawn into another mans ruine, as accessarie, indented for his owne peace, and safetic at the perill of *Iugurtha*. So that most false and slipperie man, by his father in Lawes practices ensnared, was betraid into the hands of *Sulla*. Thus in the end the people of *Rome* had the gazing

zing vpon him, brought laden with yrons in triumph: and he againe though ouerborne, and fast bound, beheld that citie, which he like a lying prophet had sung, would one day perish, if it could once meete with a chapman. Let it notwithstanding haue beene neuer so falseable, it had a chapman *in him*, and, seeing he escaped not, sure wee are, that it shall neuer perish.

## CHAP. II.

*The Alobrogian warre.*

**I**N this wise went things with the people of *Rome* in the South world. The troubles

A.V.C.  
DCXX  
VIII.

bles which brake out North ward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous, the skie *there* alwayes lowering, and the peoples natures harsh, and peenish: the outrageous enemy burst forth vpon this side, and vpon that, and from the midst it selfe of the North. The *Salyans*, of all the nations beyond the *Alps*, were the first who felt our wrath, by reason of a complaint, which they of *Masilia*, a friend-towne, most true, & firme to vs, had made of their incursions. The next were the *Allobroges*, and *Aruernois*, for that the *Edui* implored our helpe, and



and assistance, against them, as vsing the like vexations. *Varus*, and *Isara* which run through *Vindilicia*, and the swiftest of riuers the *Rhone*, are witnesses of our victory. the thing which most frightened the barbarous, was the sight of the elephants, as those which matcht themselves in boistrousfnes. The brauest obiect in this triumph was the king himselfe, *Bituitus*, presented to vs in discolourd armes, and siluer chariot, iust as hee fought. How great, and how greatly important the victory was, in the opinion of both, may be coniectured by this, that *Domitius Aenobarbus*, and *Fabius Maxi-*

*Maximus*, reared towres of stone vpon the places of battell, and fixed tropheas on their tops, adorned with the enemies spoyles, which was not our wont till then. For the people of *Rome* neuer vpbraided the vanquisht enemy with their overthrow.

## CHAP. III.

*The Cimbrian, Theutonick, and Tigurin warre.*

A.V.C.  
D CXL.



*THE Cimbrians, Theutons, and Tigurins, flying from the utmost bounds of Gallia, the Ocean hauing swallowed*

lowed their countreyes ,  
sought newe habitations  
where they could finde  
them out , through the  
world : and being bard all  
entrance into *Gall, & Spain*,  
they wheeling about to *Ita-*  
*lie* , sent their ambassadors  
to *Silanus* , where hee lay  
encamped, and from thence  
to the *Senat*, entreating that  
martiall common-weale to  
allot them out some pro-  
portions of land , in stead  
of pay ; for which they  
should *alwayes* vse the ser-  
vice of their hands , and  
swords , at their good plea-  
sure. But what land should  
the *Roman* people diuide  
among them , who were  
ready to goe together by  
the

the cares among themselves, about lawes touching the allotting out of grounds? Their petition therefore being reiected, what they could not compass by entreaties, they concluded to winne by force. Nor could *Silanius* hold out against them in the first brunt of the barbarous, nor *Manilius* in the second, nor *Cepio* in the third. They were all of them defeated, and driven out of their tents, and trenches. They had made an end of vs, had not *Marius* hapned to live in that age. Yet euen hee himselfe not daring presently to encounter them, held  
his

his souldiers within their strength, till that inuincible rage, and furious onset, which goes current with the barbarous for true valour, fell. Thereupon, they marcht about back, craking, and vpbaying vs, and asking in scorn (so confident they were of sacking the citie) what they would haue home to their wiues. Nor more slowly then was menaced, they rusht thorow the *Alps*, that is to say, the very barres of *Italy*, in three maine battels. *Marius* makes wondrous speed after, and out-stripping the enemy, by shortest cuts ouertakes the *Theutons*, who

who had the vanguard, at the very climbe of the *Alps*, in a place called *Aque Sextia*, and quite diftrest them in their ouermuch security. The enemy was master of the valley, and riuer, and our men had no water to drinke at all. Whether *Marius* tooke that drie ground of purpose, or turn'd by wit his errour to aduantage, is doubtfull to say, but courage inforced by necessity, was for certaine, the cause of victorie. For his army crying out for water, *Yee are men* (quoth hee) *and there it is*: they fought therfore with such courage, & made such  
slaugh-

slaughter of the *enemies*,  
that the *Romans* hauing  
the day, dranke not more  
water out of the colour'd  
riuer, then they did of the  
bloud of the barbarous.  
Surely, king *Theutobochus*  
himselfe, who was wont to  
vawt ouer foure, or five  
horses let together, had  
scarce any time to get one  
now for himselfe to flie  
away vpon, and, be-  
ing apprehended in the  
next forest, was single an  
whole shew himselfe,  
being a person of so huge  
an height, as hee over-  
topt the tropheas selues.  
The *Theutons* vtterly  
*thus* destroide, hee turnes  
vpon the *Cimbrians*.  
They

(who would belecue it ?) clambring ouer at the crags of *Tridentum*, through the snow, which makes it winter all wayes on the *Alps*, and raiseth them higher then naturally their ridges are, came rolling down vpon *Italy* in plumps. They attempted to passe the river *Athesis*, not by bridge, or boat, but according to their lubberly wits, assaid to stop it first with their bodies: but when they saw they could not stay the streame with their hands, and targets, they plasht downe trees, and so crost ouer: and had they immediately set on towards the citie, the perill had beene



extremely great. But in the *Venetian* grounds, whose mould is in a manner the finest of all *Italie*, the daintiness of the ayre, and soile entendred their spirits; and being otherwise well softened with the vse of bread, sodden flesh, and sweete wines, *Marine* in very good season sets vpon them: they praid him to assigne them a day of battell, which hee named to be the next of all. They ioyned in a most spacious champaine called *Caudium*, and there one hundred, and fortie thousand of them lest their liues: so they were fewer now in the whole first number, by another third. They had

had the execution of the barbarous for an whole dayes space. These also taught our captaine generall to piece out manhood with martiall cunning, imitating *Anibal*, and his artes at *Canna*: for hauing to beginne with, a mistie day, & by that an aduantage to charge them at vnaware, & the same a windie one also, which might serue to carry the dust into their eyes, and faces, *Marius*, making vse of all, ranged his battell towards the rising Sunne, so that the brightnesse, and repercussion of the beames vpon our helmets, made the heauens seem as if they were on fire, as was by and by,

by, afterwards vnderstood by the captiues, nor was it a lesse worke to ouercome their wiues, then themselves. For hauing made a *barricado* about them with carts, and waggons, they strooke at vs from aloft, as it were from towrtoppes, with staues, and lances. Their death was as gallant as their fight. For when the ambassage which they dispatched to *Marius*, could not obtaine liberty at *his hands*, and priesthood (nor was it lawfull) they euery-where strangled their infants, or pasht out their braines, and either, one of them kill'd the other, or making

N            halters

halters of their tresses  
of haire trust themselves  
vp by the necks, vpon  
boughs, or the rails of their  
carts. King *Beleus* fighting  
couragiously was beaten  
downe dead, and not a-  
gainst his will. The *other*  
battell *consisting* of the *Ti-*  
*gurins*, which had taken  
vp the smaller hills of the  
*Norick Alps*, as it were for  
a back, or succour to their  
fellowes, betaking them-  
selves to base flight, and  
trading in robberies, slippt  
away whither they could,  
and vanished. These so  
glad, and glorious newes,  
concerning the libertie of  
*Italy*, and the deliuerance  
of the empire, came *first* to  
the

the peoples cares not by men, as the manner is, but (if it be not against religion to beleeue it) by the Gods themselves. For the same day, vpon which the thing was done, young men crown'd with laurel, were scene before the temple of *Castor*, and *Pollux*, reaching letters to the *Prætor*, and a common rumour without a knowne author, luckily ran in the theater, The *Cimbrians* are overcome. Then which thing what could be more admirable, or glorious? for *Rome*, as if lifting her selfe on tip-toe, vpon her owne hils, she had beene present at the sight of the battell, the

N 2                      people,

people, as is vsuall in a shew of sword-players, clap their hands in applause, at the self-same instant in which the *Cimbrians* were ouerthrowne in battell.

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CHAP. IIII.

*The Thracian  
warre.*



After the *Macedonians*, the *Thracians* (if the Gods will) rebelled, who themselves were tributaries to the *Macedonians*: nor content to make inroads into the next prouinces, they did the like in *Thessaly*, & *Dalmatia*, running out as farre

farre as to the *Adrian* sea, and stopping there as at natures entreatie, they threw their darts into the waues themselves. Meane-while, there was no kinde of cruelty left vnpractised vpon the captiues, during all that time. They sacrifice mans bloud to the Gods, quaffing it out of their enemies skulls, by this kinde of mockage defiling death aswell with fire, as fume, and teare infants quick out of their mothers wombs with torments. The *Sordiscans* were of all the *Thracians* the most sa- uage, & had as much craft as wildenesse of courage. The situation of their  
N 3 . woods,

woods,& mountaines conspired with their shrew'd, & wily wits. All the army therefore which *Cato* led, was not only put to rowt, or flight by them, but (which is like a wonder) was wholly entrapt, and way-laid. *Didius* beats the back into their own *Thrace* as they straggled, & dispersed themselves here and there on boot-haling. *Dru-sus* drave them farther off, and forbad them to passe *Danubius*. *Minucius* destroyd them all about *A-brus*, not without losse, I confesse, of many of his owne, while they ride vpon the false crusts of yce breaking vnder. *Piso* scow-red



red *Rhodope*, and *Caucasus*.  
*Curio* pierced as farre as  
*Dracia* : but the gloomi-  
nesse of the woods coold  
his courage. *Appius* ranne  
vp as farre as to *Sarmatia*.  
*Lucullus* to *Tanais* , the  
bounder of those nations,  
and to the lake *Maotis*. Nor  
were these most mercilesse  
enemies otherwise tamed,  
then by vsing their owne  
measure towards them: no  
pitie was taken of their pri-  
soners, but all of them rid  
out of the world with fire,  
and sword. But nothing so  
terrifide the barbarous,  
as the chopping off their  
hāds, by which they seemd  
to ouerliue their owne pu-  
nishment.

## CHAP. V.

*The war with Mithridates.*A. V. C.  
DCLIX.

*The Pontick nations are planted towards the North vpon the sea on the left hand of vs, and are so called of the Pontick sea. The first king of all these nations, and countreys was Atheas, afterwards Artabazes, who descended of the seven Persians. Mithridates comming of him, was the mightiest of them all. For whereas foure yeeres serued against Pyrrhus, & seuentene yeeres against Anibal, he resisted fortie yeeres, till finally subdued*

subdued in three huge warres, the felicity of *Sulla*, the vertue of *Lucullus*, and the mightinesse of *Pompei*, brought him to nothing. Hee pretended for the cause of his hostility, before lieutenant *Cassius*, *Nicomedes* of *Bithynia*, whom hee charged with inuading his confines. But the truth is, that blowne-out with ambition, hee coueted the monarchie of all *Asia*, and, if hee could, of *Europe* also. Our vices gaue him hope, and confidence vnto it. For being diuided among our selues with ciuill warres, the verie opportunitie allured

N s                      him,

him and *Marius*, *Sulla*, and *Sertorius* laid that remote side of the empire open. In these wounds of the commonweale, and amidst these tumults, this sudden whirlwinde of the *Pontick* warre, as if taking aduantage of the times, blew from off as it were the far-moſt watch-towre of the Northerne world at vnawares vpon vs, being both wearie then, and diuerſely diſtracted. The firſt blaſt of this warre ſwept away *Bithynia* from vs in a trice. Then the like terrour fell vpon *the reſt of Asia*. Nor were the cities, and nations thereof ſlow in reuolting to  
he

the king. And hee was at hand, and prest *them* hard, vsing crueltie as a vertue. For what was more deadly dire, then that one edict of his, by which hee commaunded all men thorow *Asia*, who were free of *Rome*, to be massacred? At that time certainly, houses, temples, altars, and all sorts of lawes, aswell diuine, as humane, were violated. But this terrour vpon *Asia*, vnlockt *Europe* also to the king. By *Archelaus* therefore, and *Neoptolemus*, hee disseised vs there of all, excepting *Rhodes* onely (which held for vs more firmly then the rest) of  
the

*the Iles of the Cyclades, Delos, and Eubæa, yea and Athens also, the glorie it selfe of Greece. The terrour of the kings name breathed now vpon Italy it selfe, and vpon the verie citie of Rome. Lucius Sullatherefore, an excellent good man, while hee was in action of armes, and of no lesse violence, shoued the enimie backe as it were with one of his hands, from encroaching anie farther. And first hee brought Athens to such extremities by siege, that hee made that citie ( what man would credit it ? ) which was the*  
mo

mother of corne, to cate mans flesh for hunger, and vndermining their port *Piræus*, and more then sixe walls of theirs, after he had tamed them, yet, though himselfe called them the most ingratfull men, hee neuerthelesse restored to them their temples, and reputation, for the honor, and *reuerence* of decessed ancestors: and when *Eubæa*, & *Beotia* had now chased the garrisons away which the King had billeted vpon them, hee discomfited all the royall forces together, in one set battell at *Cheronea*, and in another at *Orchomenus*: and from thence crossing forthwith into *Asia*,

*sia*, distressed *Mithridates* himselfe : and there also had beene an end of the quarell, if his desire had not rather bin to haue triumpht speedily over the enimie then cōpletely: this was the state in which *Sulla* left *Asia*. The league with the *Ponticks* recouerd *Bithynia* of *Nicomedes*, and *Cappadocia* of *Ariobarzanes*; as if *Asia* had againe beene ours, as at the beginning: but *Mithridates* was but repulsed only. This course therefore daunted not the *Ponticks*, but set them more on fire. For the king hauing had *Asia*, and as it were tasted the bait of *Europe*, sought to recouer it now by the law  
of



of armes, not as belonging to others, but, because hee had once lost it, as his own. These fires therefore, as not sufficiently quencht, brake out into a greater flame then before; where-vpon *the king* repairing his armies, augmented with greater numbers thē earst; and to bee briefe, with the whole powers of his realm, he inuaded *Asia* againe by sea, and land, and riuers. *Cyzicum* a citie ennobled with a castle, walls, port, & towers of marble, beautifies the shores of *Asia*. Against this place, as if it were another *Rome*, hee bent his vtmost abilities: but the citie was encouraged

ged to withstand vpon the newes of *Lucullus* his approach, who (a wondrous thing to bee spoken) floating on a blowne bladder, and steering himselfe with his feete, seeming, to such as lookt-on a farre off, like some swimming whale, escaped thorow the middle of the enemies fleet: and calamitie foorthwith turning it-selfe to the other side, the king tyred with protraction of the siege, & famine bringing plague, *Lucullus* ouertooke him in his retreat, and made such worke among his men, that the riuers *Granicus* and *Æsopus* ranne bloud; the craftie king knowing the Ro-  
*mans*

*mans* couetousnesse, will'd  
his people to scatter fardles  
and money as they fled, to  
slacken the pursuers speed:  
neither was his flight more  
fortunate by sea, then it  
was by land; for his naue  
which consisted of one  
hundred saile, deepe laden  
with munition, ouertaken  
with a tempest in the sea of  
*Pontus*, suffered such foule  
spoile, as answered the mis-  
chiefe of a battel at sea: no  
otherwise then as if *Lucul-  
lus*, beeing as it were in  
league with the winds, and  
waues, might seeme to  
haue giuen order to the  
weather, for beating down  
*Mithridates*. Though all  
the strengths of that most  
power.

powerfull kingdome were in this wise ground to pieces, yet losses made his spirit greater. Betaking himselfe therefore to his next neighbor nations, he drew the whole *East* almost, and *North* of the world to accompanie his ruine. *Iberians*, *Caspians*, *Albans*, and either of the *Armenia's* were solicited to take part, & *Pompey's* fortune sought euery where about for dignitie, name, and titles with which to glorifie him, who beholding *Asia* on fire with new combustions, and that more kings sprung still out of other, iudging it no wisdome to delay time, while in the meane space the

the powers of *enemy*-coun-  
treys might vnite them-  
selues, he forthwith makes  
a bridge of boates, and, of  
all men before his dayes,  
was the first of ours who  
passed over *Euphrates*, and  
lighting vpon the flying  
king in the middle of *Ar-*  
*menia*, made a dispatch of  
the warre (how great was  
the happines of the man!)  
in one onely battel: this  
was fought by night, and  
the moone was also for vs:  
for shining at the backe of  
the enemy, as if shee were  
in pay on our side, and in  
the faces of the *Romans*, the  
*Pontickes* mistaking their  
owne shadowes, projected  
long, as at her going down,  
laid

laid at them as at the *verie* bodies of their enemies. So *Mithridates* was that night vtterly vanquished. For from that time forward hee was able to doe nothing, though trying all the wayes possible, after the maner of snakes, whose head being bruised, they threaten last of all with the taile. For after his escape, his meaning was to terrifie *Colchos*, the sea-coasts of *Cilicia*, and our *Campania*, with his sudden comming: then, overturning the port *Pyraeus*, to ioyne the countreyes together as farre as betweene *Colchis*, and *Bosphorus*, from thence to march through *Thracia*,

*Thracia, Macedonia, and Greece, and so to assaile Italy vpon the sudden. These were his proiects, and they went no farther. For his subiects reuolting from him, and himselte preuented by the treason of his sonne Pharnaces, hauing labourd in vaine to effect it by poison, he kild himselte with his sword. Meane-while Cneus the Great, pursuing the remainders of the rebellion of Asia, flew vp, and downe at pleasure through diuers countreys, and nations. For following the Armenians towards the east, and taking Artaxata their principall citie, he granted back the kingdom*  
to

to *Tigranes*, vpon *his* submission. But in marching north, towards *Scythia*, he guided his course by starrs, as if he had bin at sea; puts the *Colchians* to the sword; takes the *Iberians* to mercie, spares the *Albanes*, and encamping vnder mount *Caucasus* it-selfe, commanded *Orodes*, the *Cholchian* king, to descend from thence into the plaine; *Artoces*, prince of the *Iberians* to giue in his children for hostages: of his own meere motion he rewards *Orodes*, sending vnto him out of his *Albania*, a couch of gold, and other gifts; then turning his forces Southward, & marching through  
*Libanus*



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*Libanius* in *Syria*, and *Damascus*, he displaid the *Roman* enignes round about, passing through those odoriferous woods, and groues of balme and frankincense. The *Arabians* were at his seruice. The *Iewes* assaid to defend *Hierusalem*: But he forced that citie also, and saw openly that grand mysterie, as vnder a skie of beaten gold; the brethren at ods about the kingdom, and hee made vmpire, adiudged the crowne to *Hircanius*; claps *Aristobulus* into yrons for refusing to obey the award. Thus the people of *Rome* by *Pompei* their captain generall over-running al *Asia* in the greatest

test breadth thereof, made that which was the vtmost prouince of the empire to bee now the middlemost: for excepting the *Parthians* (who did rather choose our friendship) and the *Indians* (who knew vs not as yet) all *Asia* betwene the red sea, the *Caspian* gulph, and the *Ocean*, was posselt by vs, as either tamed, or distressed by the *Pompeian* legions.

## CHAP. VI.

*The warre with the  
Pyrates.*



While the *Romane* people was held busied in diuers parts

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parts of the world, the *Cilicians* inuade the seas, destroy commerce, breake the bonds of humane societie, and hinder all nauigation like a tempest. The troubles raised in *Asia* by the warres of *Mithridates*, begate boldnesse in these desperate, and raging theeuers, while vnder the tumults of a forraine warre, and at the enuie of a stranger king, they roued without punishment; and contenting themselues in the beginning with the neighbouring seas, vnder *Isidorus* captain, they practised their robberies betwene *Crete*, and *Cyrene*, *Pyraus*, and *Achaia*, and cape *Maleum*, which  
O they

they entituled *Cape gold*, by reason of braue booties. *Publius Sernilius* was em-  
ployd out against them, and though he bulged their light, and nimble frig-  
gats, with his heauy, and well-  
appointed ships of warre, yet the victory hee got  
cost bloud: nor satisfied with drining them from  
of the water, hee subuerted their strongest cities, which  
abounded with daily-got-  
ten pillage, as *Phaselis*, *O-*  
*lympus*, and *Isaurus*, the  
principall fortresse it selte  
off all *Cilicia*, and, vpon  
the conscience of his great  
enterprise, loued the sur-  
name *Isauricus*. Neuer-  
thelesse, they could not be  
kept

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ld not be  
kept

kept on shore, though broken at sea with so many calamities; but as certaine creatures who haue a double gift to liue in either element, the *Romans* were no sooner departed from thence, but impatient of land-life, they lanch againe into their water, and somewhat farther out then formerly. So *Pompey*, fortunate before that time, seemed now also worthy to haue the glory of this seruice, as an accession to his employments against *Mithridates*. This pestilent plague dispierced ouer the whole sea, he resolving to extinguish at once, and for euer, carryed his attempt

with a kinde of diuine preparation. For hauing abundance of ships aswell of the *Romans*, as of our friends, the *Rhodians*, hee guarded both the sides of *Pontus*, and the coasts of the *Ocean*, with many vice-admirals, & commanders. *Gellius* was set to waite vpon the *Tuscan* sea; *Plotius* vpon the *Sicilian*; *Gratillius* vpon the *Liguſtine* bay; *Marcus Pomponius* vpon the *Gallicke*; *Torquatus* vpon the *Balearian*; *Tiberius Nero* vpon the *Gaditanian*, where our seas be- ginne; *Lentulus* vpon the *Libyc*; *Marcellinus* vpon the *Aegyptian*; *Pompeys* young Sonne vpon the  
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*Adriatick; Marcus Portius*  
vpon the very iawes of *Pro-*  
*pontis*; who so shrowded  
his flecte, that hee watcht  
at that passage, as if it had  
beene at a gate. So all the  
pyrates wheresoeuer, thus  
cauironed, within as it were  
an hunting toyle, at all  
harbours, bayes, shelters,  
creekes, promontories,  
straights, halfe-iles, were  
vtterly distressed. *Pom-*  
*pey* vndertooke *Cilicia*,  
the mother, and fountaine  
of this warre. And the e-  
nemies were forward to  
fight, not for any hope  
they had, but because that  
being ouerborne, they  
would seeme to dare: but  
yet no farther, then as only

to brooke the first shooke. For when they beheld the beake-heads of our clashing gallies charge in ring vpon them, they forthwith strooke saile, threw away oares, made a generall shewt (a signe among them of yeelding) and begged life. A victory gaind with lesse bloudshed then this, as we at no time had, so neither did wee euer finde a people more loyall to vs then they. And that was long of our Generals high wisedome, who transplanted this broode of mariners far of, out of the very ken of the sea, and as it were reddred them fast in the vp-lands. Thus at the same time



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time he recouerd the seas,  
for the vse of merchants, &  
restored to land her owne  
men. In this victory what  
should we first admire? whe-  
ther celerity, because it was  
gotten in forty dayes? or  
good fortune, for that hee  
lost not a vessell? or finally  
the lastingnesse, for that  
there neuer was any pyrate  
after?

## CHAP. VII.

*The Creticke warre.*

**T**He *Creticke* warre,  
if wee will haue the  
truth, our selues  
made to our selues, onely  
vpon a desire to conquer  
O 4 that

A.V.C.  
DCXX  
CV.

that noble iland. It seemd  
to haue fauord *Mithridates*,  
for which *seemings* sake we  
meant to take reuenge by  
the sword. *Marcus Antoni-*  
*us* was the first who inua-  
ded it, borne-vp with so  
wonderfull an hope, and  
affiance of victory, that  
hee fraught his ships with  
more fetters, then wea-  
pons. Therefore hee had  
the reward of his dotage.  
for the *Cretensians* inter-  
cepted most part of his na-  
uie, and hoising the bodies  
of such as they tooke pri-  
soners, vp in sailes, and rack-  
lings, rowed backe into  
their Ports, as it were with  
a forewinde in triumph.  
Then *Metellus* wasting the  
whole

whole Iland with fire, and sword, pent them within their castles, and cities, *Gnosus*, *Erythraa*, and (as the *Greeks* are wont to speake) the mother of cities *Cydonia*: and hee so mercileffely plagued the captiues, that most of the ilanders poysoned themselves, other sent their surrenders to *Pompey* absent: who busied in the enterprises of *Asia*, and sending *Octavius* to *Crete*, as gouernour, was laughed to scorne, for meddling in another mans prouince, and prouoked *Metellus* to exercise the right of a conquerour the more bitterly vpon the

*Cretans*, and hauing vanquish't *Lasthenes*, and *Panares*, captaines of *Cydonia*, returnd victorious, and yet brought nothing greater backe of so famous a conquest, then the surname *Creticus*.

### CHAP. VIII.

*The Balcarian warre.*

A. V. C.  
DCXXXI

**T**He house of *Metellus Macedonicus* was so farre forth accustomed to warlike surnames, that the one of his sonnes obtayning the title *Creticus*, another of them was eſt-ſoones ſtil'd *Balearicus*. The *Baleares* had

had about the same time made the seas dangerous with their pyracies. A man would wonder that those wilde, and sauage people durst once so much as looke from their rocke-toppes downe vpon the sea: But, more then so, they ventur'd forth to sea in bungled boates, and now, and then frightened such as saild by, with suddaine on-sets, and now also when they a farre off descry'd the *Roman* nauie approach in the maine sea, conceiuing it to bee purchase, they had the hearts to assaile it, and at the first charge couerd it with an huge showre of small and great

great stone. Each of them  
vseth three slings in bat-  
tell. Who will wonder if  
they bee excellent marke-  
men, when these are the  
onely armes the nation  
hath, and are bred vp in  
the practice of them from  
their child-hood? A boy  
gets no morsell at his mo-  
thers hands, but that of  
which shee makes a white,  
and which himselfe must  
hit. But this kind of haile  
did not long terrifie the  
*Romans*. After they came  
to hand-strookes, and felt  
our beake-heads, and ia-  
uelines comming, they  
raised a bellowing crie, like  
so many beasts, and fled  
to shore, where slipping in  
among

among the next hillockes,  
the first worke was to find  
them out, the next, to con-  
quer them.

## CHAP. IX.

*The voyage into  
Cyprus.*

**T**He finall destinie of  
Ilands was at hand.  
*Cyprus* therefore  
yeelded it-selfe without  
warre. Of this ile, aboun-  
ding in ancient riches, and,  
besides that, consecrated  
to *Venus*, *Ptolomic* was  
king; and the report of her  
wealth was such, nor that  
vntruely, that the people  
which were conquerours  
of

A. V. C.  
DCXX  
VII.

of the world, and accustomed to graunt away whole kingdomes, gaue in charge to *Publius Claudius*, a tribune of theirs, author of the motion, to confiscate that prince, though aliue, and in league with them. At the bruit whereof hee shortned his dayes by poyson. The riches of *Cyprus* were conueighed in barges vp the riuer *Tiber* by *Porcius Cato*, which brought more treasure to the treasury of the people of *Rome*, then any triumph.

CHAP.



## CHAP. X.

*The Gallick warre.*

*S*ia subdued by the hand of *Pompey*, fortune transfer'd vpon *Cesar* the conquest of that which was left vntoucht in *Europe*. And there remained the most terrible of all other nations, the *Galls*, and *Germans*: and *Britaine* though diuided from the whole world, yet had notwithstanding one to conquer it. The first cause of this trouble begun at the *Heluetians*, who seated betweene the *Rhene*, and *Rhodanus*, and their countreys

A.V.C.  
DCXCV.

treys, *proving* to narrow for their swarmes, came to demand of *us* other habitations, hauing first set their townes on fire. A solemne signe among them of neuer returning thither. But *we* asking time for deliberation, and during that delay, when *Cesar*, by cutting downe the bridge ouer *Rhone*, had taken from them the meanes of flying away, hee by and by led backe that most warlike people into their olde homes, as a shepheard drives his flocks to their sheep-folds. The following battell which was fought against the *Belgiās*, was much more bloody, as  
against

against men who fought  
for freedome. Here the *Ro-*  
*mans* did many famous  
feats of armes, and this of  
*Cesar's* was most singular,  
that his army inclining to  
flie, hee snatcht the target  
from one who was run-  
ning away, and charging  
vpon the face of the ene-  
mies, restored the battell  
with his *owne* hand. After  
this hee encountred the  
*Veneti* at sea, but the com-  
bat was greater with the  
*Ocean* then with the ene-  
mies shippes. For they  
were bungerly made, and  
mis-shapen, and had pre-  
sently beene split with  
our beake-heads, but the  
shallow places hindred  
the

the fight, that the tide withdrawing vpon course, during the skirmish, the *Ocean* might as it were seeme to haue beene stickler in the battell. He had *elsewhere* also to deale with difficulties which grew from the nature of the nations, and places. The *Aquitans*, a subtile generation, betooke themselves to grots, and holes vnder ground: *Cesar* had damd them vp. The *Morini* slipt aside into the woods: hee commanded to fire them. Let no man say the *Galls* are onely fierce, they vse fraud also. *Induciomarus* assembled the *Trenirists*, *Ambiorix* the *Eburones*,  
and

and making a combinati-  
on *among themselves* in  
*Cæsars* absence, both of  
them found out his *several*  
lieutenants generall. But  
*Titus Labienus* stoutly re-  
pulsed the one of them, &  
brought that kings head  
away. The other laying  
an *ambuscado* in the vally,  
overcame *vs* by craft, and  
so the campe was sackt,  
and the gold *thereof* taken.  
There wee lost *Cotta*, with  
*Titurius Sabinus* lieutenāt  
generall. Nor could wee  
euer bee-meet with that  
king after, for hee plaide  
least in sight beyond the  
*Rhene* perpetually. But  
*Rhene*, for all that, escaped  
*vs* not, as neither was it fit,  
that

that it should be a free receiver, and defender of *our* enemies. But *Cæsar's* ground of warre against the *Germans* was at first most iust. For the *Sequani* complain'd of their incursions. How great was then the pride of *Arionistus*? when *our* ambassadours said, *Come thou to Cæsar*? *What is that Cæsar*? quoth the king? *And let him come to mee if hee will, and what concernes it him what our Germanie doth? am I a meddler in the Roman affaires*? The terrour therefore of this new nation was so great throughout the campe, that they who were of the maine battell, made

made euery-where their last wills, and testaments. But those giantlike bodies, by how much the huger they were, by so much were they the fairer marke for a sword, or dart to hit. What the seruour of our souldiers was in the fight, cannot bee set forth in any example more clearly then in this, that when the barbarous whelm'd their shields over their heads, couering themselves as vnder a roose, or pent-house, or as a tortois vnder the shell, the *Romans* sprung vp vpon the shields, and from thence did cut their throats. Againe, when the *Menapians* complained to

us of the *Germans*, *Cesar* passeth over the *Mose*, vpon a bridge of boats, seekes out *Rhene* it selfe, and the enemies, among the *Hercinian* woods. But all the whole race of them was fled into the wildes, and marshes, the army of the *Romans* appearing on a sudden on this side the banke of *Rhene*, strooke such an amazement among them. Nor did we crosse that riuer onely once, but againe also, and that by a bridge made ouer it. At which time their affright was much augmented, when they beheld their *Rhene* taken prisoner as it were, and yoaked with a bridge.



bridge, betaking themselves afresh in flight to their forests, and fennie places; that which most fretted *Cesar*, being that hee had not whom to conquer. Thus all made ours both at land, and sea, hee casts his eye vpon the *Ocean*, and as if the *Roman* world sufficed not, his minde was set how to atchieue another. For this cause gathering a nauie, he made for *Britaine*. Hee crost into *Britaine* with marueilous speed; for weighing anchor out of the harbour of the *Morini*, at the third watch, hee was landed in the Iland before noone. The shores there,

there, were full of the enemies troubled troupes, and the chariots of war whirled vp and downe *disorderly*, their riders quaking at the wonder of the sight: their feare therefore was instead of a victorie. The timorous *Britans* yeelded vp their armes, and gaue hostages: and *Cesar* had *then* marcht farther, had not the *Ocean* giuen his shatterd fleet a fore scourging with his bilowes. Thereupon he returnd into *Gall*, and with a greater armada, and more forces *then before*, did thrust out once againe into the same *Ocean*, and againe pursuing the same *Britans* into the *Caledonian* woods, he

he also caused *Caelianus*, one of their kings, to be fast bound in chaines. Contenting himselfe with this (for his intention was not to get prouinces, but glorie) he makes back into *Gall* with more spoiles then at first, the *Oceans* selfe more quiet, and fauourable, as if it confest it selfe too weake for *Cesar*. But the last mightiest conspiracie of the *Galls*, was, when that prince so dreadfull for stature, martiall skill, and courage, and whose very name seem'd deuised to strike a terrour, *Vercingetorix*, drew at once all the *Aruernois*, and *Bituriges* the *Carnutes*, and *Sequani*

P into

into a league, by speaking bigge among them, when the assemblies of people were thickest, *as* in their groues vpon festiuall, and counsel-dayes; erecting their mindes *thereby* for recouerie at their antient libertie. *Cesar* was at this time absent *out of Gallia*, busie in taking fresh musters of *Rauenna*, and the *Alps* *themselves* heapt high with winter snowes, and so the wayes cloyed vppe, they presumed hee was fast, and safe enough. But of how fortunate a rashnesse was hee at the newes? Ouer craggcs, and cliffes of mountaines, thorow wayes, and drifts  
of

of snow, till that time  
pathlesse, hee with light-  
armed bands of souldiers  
got into *Gall*, vnited his  
winter-camps there, which  
stood farre distant, and was  
himselfe in person in the  
middle of *Gallia*, before  
the remotest part feared  
his comming. Then as-  
saulting the heart-strengths  
of the warre, hee destroy'd  
*Anaricum*, and a gari-  
son in it of fortie thousand,  
and leuel'd *Alexia* to the  
ground with fire, which  
had two hundred, and  
fiftie thousand fighting  
men to rescue it. The  
whole stresse of the warre  
was about *Gergonia*. For  
that most spacious citie,

hauing foure score thousand defendents, walls also, a castell, and craggie clifses, was girt-in round by *Cesar* with workes, stakes, and a ditch through which hee drew the river, and with eightene severall camps in the whole compasse, and an huge counterscarpe, by which meanes he tamed it first with famine, and such of the defendents as durst sally out, being either cut in pieces in the trenches with the sword, or gored vpon the stakes, hee at last constrained it to yeeld. That very king himselfe, the principall glorie of *Cesars* conquest,  
both

both came like an humble  
suitor into the campe, and  
throwing his caparisons,  
and armes at his foote,  
said thus vnto him, O  
*thou most valiant of men,*  
*thou hast conquer'd a vali-*  
*ant man.*

## CHAP. XI.

*The Parthian  
warre.*

While the people  
of Rome vtterly  
distrest the Galls  
towards the North of the  
world, they receiue a grie-  
uous wound in the East,  
by the *Parthians*. For  
which wee cannot blame  
P 3 - fortune.

fortune. The discomfiture afforded no *kinde of* comfort. The greedy humor of *Crassus*, Consul, which had neither Gods, nor men to friend, gaping for *Parthian* gold, cost eleven legions their liues, and him that head of his, vpon which *Metellus*, Tribune of the people, had powred hostile curses at his setting out. And when the army was past *Zeugma*, sudden whirle-windes threw our standards into *Euphrates* where they sunke: & when he encamped at *Nicephorium*, ambassadours, from king *Orodes* summon'd him to remember the leagues which *Parthians* had



had formerly made with Pompey, and Sulla; but his minde wholly bent how to swallow the treasures of that realme, without pretending so much as an imaginary cause of warre, only said, he would answer at *Seleucia*. The Gods therefore, who take reuenge for violating publike leagues, did both prosper the stratagems, and strokes of the enemies. For first, *Euphrates*, the onely riuer to conueigh our victuals, and defend vs, was now betwene vs, and home; then againe, credit was giuen to a certaine counterfeit fugitiue, one *Mazara*, a *Syrian*, who trayning the

army out into the midst of the open desarts of the country, betrayd it to the enemy on all sides. *Crassus* theretore was scarce approached to *Carrha*, when *Syllax*, and *Surena*, the kings chiefe captaines, display'd & florisht their flags wouen of silke, and gold. And presently *thereupon* the enemies *Cauallery* gaue in on euery hand, powring their shot of arrowes vpon vs as thicke as the drops of haile, or raine. So the legions beaten miserably to the earth, himselfe allured out to a parley, had, vpon a signe giuen by the enemy, come quick into their hands, if the resistance of  
the

the Tribunes had not moved the barbarous to prevent his escape by killing him. That notwithstanding, they chopt off his head, & made themselves merrie with it. As for his sonne, they overwhelm'd him with shot, even almost in his fathers sight. The remaines of that unfortunate host shifting each man for himselfe, & scatter'd by flight into *Armenia, Cilicia*, and *Syria*, did scarce afford a man alive to bring the newes. The head, and right hand of *Crassus* were brought to king *Orodes*, & made sport for him, nor that unfitly. For they powr'd molten gold in at

his open mouth, that hee who was on fire with the thirst of gold while hee liued, his dead, & bloudlesse carcase might haue enough thereof to serue his turne.

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CHAP. XII.

*The recapitulation.*

**T**His is that third transmarine age of the people of *Rome*, in which employing themselves vpon exploits out of *Italy*, they display'd their aduenturous armes ouer the whole earth. Of which age, the first hundred yeeres were holy, pious, & (as we haue  
al-

already said ) the age of gold, voide of baineous fact, or foule black deed, all the while the simplenesse, and puritie of that shepheardish originall continued , and the immiuent feare of the *Panish-men* maintain'd among vs ancient discipline. The other hundred yeeres ( which wee reckon from the destruction of *Carthage* , *Corinth* , *Numance* , and from the date of the last will, and testament of king *Attalus* ( in which hee deuised his kingdom in *Asia* ) vp to *Cesar* , and *Pompey* , and to *Augustus* , who followed them ) as the glorie of martial acts made stately great,  
of

of so vast domestick mischiefs made wretched, & worthie to bee blushed at. For as it was noble, and goodly to haue conquer'd *Gallia, Thrace, and Cilicia*, most fertil, and most powrfull provinces, the *Armenians* also, & *Britans*, great names, but more for the honour of the empire, then for the vses thereof: so was it a brutish, and a shamefull thing to fight, and bicker at home, at the same time, with our owne citizens, associates, bondmen, fencers, and the whole Senate with it selfe. And I know not, whether it had not beene better for the people of *Rome*

to haue rested content with *Sicilia*, and *Africk*, yea, or to haue wanted them also, hauing *Italie* at command, then to growe to such greatnesse as to bee consumed with their proper strengths. For what other things else bred ciuill furies, but the too much ranknesse of prosperitie? The first thing which corrupted vs, was the conquest of *Syria*, & next after that, the heritage of the king of *Pergamus* in *Asia*. The wealth, and riches of those countries were the things which crushed vnder them the morall vertues of that age, and ouerthrew the comonweal drownd in her  
owne

owne vices as in a common  
sinke. For what cause was  
there why the people of  
*Rome* should stand so hard  
for fields, or foode, but as  
they were driuen by the  
hunger which prodigalitie  
had procured? From hence  
therefore sprang the first,  
and second *Gracchan* sedi-  
tions, & that third *Appulei-*  
*an*. And out of what other  
ground did it growe, that  
the knights, and gentlemen  
of *Rome* separated them-  
selues from the Lords, to  
haue soueraigne power in  
seates of iudgement, but  
*meerely* out of couctousnes,  
that so they might conuert  
to priuate lucre the custo-  
mary paiments due to the  
State,



State, and even iudgements  
in law it self? This brought  
in the promise of making  
all *Latium* free of *Rome*.  
from whence rose the war  
with associats. And what  
bred the warre with bond-  
men? what? but the great  
nūber of them in families?  
whence came the armies  
of fensers against their ow-  
ners, but for the excessive  
prodigality *used in* shoves  
for gaining popular fauour?  
While the *Romans* giue  
themselves ouer to shoves  
of sword-players, they  
brought that to bee a pro-  
fession, and Arte, which  
was before *those times* the  
punishment of enemies.  
And, to touch our more  
gal-

gallant vices, was it not o-  
uer-much wealth which  
stirr'd *among vs* rivalities  
in honours? Or did not the  
stormes of *Marinus*, and  
*Sylla*, and the magnificent  
furniture of feasts, & sump-  
tuous presents, rise out of  
that abundance, which ere  
long would bring forth  
beggerie? This was it  
which made *Catiline* fall  
foule vpon his countrey.  
To bee briebe, what other  
fountaine had that very  
desire *in some* of soueraign-  
ty, & to rule alone, but too  
much store of wealth? But  
that desire did mutually  
arme *Cesar* and *Pompey*  
with those mortall enmi-  
ties, which like the furies  
fire-

firebrands set *Rome* on a bright blaze. Our purpose therefore is, to handle these ciuill quarrels, distinguished from iust, and foreine warres, in order as they fall.

CHAP. XIII.  
*Of the Gracchan Lawes.*

**T**He power of the Tribunes stir'd the causes of all seditions, vnder pretext of defending the common people, for whose helpe that power was ordained, but in very truth that the Tribunes might ingrosse absolute authoritie to themselves,

selues, and for that cause  
courted the commons for  
their *speciall* fauour, & good  
will, by *enacting* lawes  
which allotted them land,  
corne, and seates of iudge-  
ment, *gratis*. There was a  
colour of equitie in each;  
for what so iust, as the peo-  
ple to receiue their right at  
the hands of the Fathers  
of the State? for them who  
were the lords of nations,  
and possessors of the earth,  
not to liue like strangers to  
their owne homes, and  
temples? what more rea-  
sonable, then that the poor  
should liue vpon their owne  
eschequer? what could be  
more effectuall to make the  
templer of liberty euen, and  
in-


indifferent? then the Senate governing prouinces, that the cheualrie, and gentlemen of *Rome*, to support their authoritie *at home*, should haue the *as it were* kingdome of iudgement-seates? Yet euen these very things turnd pernicious, & the wofull common-weale *came thereby* to be the wages of her proper overthrow: for the cheualrie, and inferiour nobles *being* made iudges, which till then the lords of Counsell were, they purloynd the publike incomes, that is to say, the patrimonie of the empire; and the paying for *the common peoples* corn out of the publike money, suckt

suckt dry the very sinewes of State, the treasury : and how could the cōmon sort be made landed men, without eiecting thē who were already in possession, and were themselves also a portion of the people ? and who held their seates of abode, lest them from their ancestors, by prescription, as a title of inheritance.

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CHAP. XIII.

*The sedition of Tiberius Gracchus.*

IBERIVS GRACCHVS, who had not his equall for birth, person, & eloquence, kin-

kindled the first firebrand  
of contention. This man,  
whether for feare that the  
yeelding-vp of *Mancinus*,  
might also reach to him, be-  
cause hee was a surety for  
*our part* of the league at  
*Numance*, becomming po-  
pular; or carryed as in point  
of honour for the common  
good, because pittying to  
see the people of *Rome*,  
thrust out of their *owne*  
lands, *though* conquerours  
of nations, and owners in  
possession of the world, he  
would provide that they  
should not liue like persons  
banished from their house-  
hold Gods, and houses;  
or what *other motiue* so-  
euer else did set him on  
worke,

worke to dare so mightie a matter; *true it is*, that when the day of propounding the law was come, hee hauing an huge troope to guard him, mounted the *Rostra*, nor wanted there in readines all the nobility against him, and the Tribunes *of the people* in sides. At which time *Gracchus* seeing *Marcus Octanius* crosse his propositions, he pusht him downe from the *Rostra* with his hand, contrary to the religious respect of brotherhood in office, and the nature of their authority, and put him into that feare of present death, as he was compelled to giue ouer his Tribuneship:



buneship:and after this sort  
getting himselfe to be cre-  
ated one of the three for  
parting the lands , when  
vpon a comitall day hee la-  
bourd to haue his authori-  
tie continued for a longer  
time, *thercby* to make good  
his beginnings, the nobili-  
ty, and those whom hee  
had disseised opposing him,  
they fell to killing in the Fo-  
rum, and then through the  
city, and flying from thence  
to the Capitol, when touch-  
ing his head with his hand  
to exhort the people, *as by*  
*a signe*, to stand vpon their  
guard for their liues , it  
seemd as if hee demanded  
a diadem: thereupon *Sci-*  
*pio Nasica* inciting the peo-  
ple

*Cades à fo-  
ro caput.*

ple to runne to their weapons, he was beaten to the earth, and slaine, as it were by *course of iustice*.

CHAP. XV.

*The sedition of Caius Gracchus.*

A. V. C.  
DCXXX  
II.

**C**aius Gracchus waxt forthwith no lesse hot in reuenge of his brothers both death, and lawes, and with equall vprore, and terror, *as hee*, putting the common sort into possession of their forefathers lands, promising to share among them the late bequeathed kingdom of *Attalus*, for their

their maintenance. And now growne ouer-mighty, and powerfull by being made Tribune againe, hee was followed with the commons as he flung vp, & downe, so that when *Minucius* the Tribune aduentured to abrogate his laws, he trusting to the strength of his complices, inuaded the Capitol, a place fatal to his house, and family. But beaten from that attempt with the slaughter of his nereest friends, he withdrew himselfe to mount *Auentine*. But the forces of the Senate meeting him, there hee was destroy'd by *Optimus*, Consul. There was insulting vpon the dead  
Q carcass

carcase also, and they who murthered him, had for reward the weight of his head in gold, the head of a Tribune of the people, religiously sacred, and not to haue beene violated.

## CHAP. XVI.

*The Appulcian sedition.*

A.V.C.  
DCLIII.



LI this notwithstanding, *Appuleius Saturninus* delisted not from pressing to make good the *Gracchan* lawes. The fauour of *Marius* gaue so much boldnesse to the man, being euer an enemy to the nobility, and presuming

ming the more because *Marius* was Consul, that openly killing *Aulus Nonius*, in the generall assembly, his competitor in the Tribuneship, hee attempted to bring in *Caius Gracchus* in his stead, a fellow of no tribe, nor name, but foysting in a pedigree, adopted himselfe into the family. Thus keeping such tragicall reuels in the state without being once call'd to account for them, hee bent his wittes so earnestly to establish the *Gracchan* lawes, as hee forced the Senate to sweare to what he would, threatning the refusers to forbid them fire, and water. There was

one neuerthelesse found, who did rather choose to bee banished. Therefore when *Metellus* was once fled, all the lords quailing, and *Appuleius* tyrannizing, now the third time *Tribune*, grew so outrageous, as hee troubled *even* the *very* general assemblies made for election of Consuls with new slaughter. For, that *Glaucias*, the vpholder and minister of his madnesse, might be made Consul, he cōmanded his competitor *Caius Memmius* to be slain: & when in that embroilement those of his guard call'd him KING, he heard them gladly; but then, by the ioynt opposition of the Senate,

Senate, *Marius* the Consul himselfe now also making one, because hee was not able to beare him out, the battels ioynd in the *Forū*. From whence *Appuleius* being beaten, he seiz'd vpon the Capitol. But there they besieged him by cutting off the condit-pipes. Wherevpon his lieutenants assuring the Senate he was sorry for what was passed, hee came down out of the castell, & was receiued, together with the leaders of his faction, into the *Curia*. Into which the people breaking forceably, ouerwhelm'd him with clubs, and stones, and tore him also to peeces as he was in dying.

## CHAP. XVII.

*The Drusin sedition.*A.V.C.  
DCLXII.

**T**HAST of these  
boute-fens was Li-  
nius Drusus, who  
bearing himselte strong  
not onely vpon the force  
of his Tribuneship, but vpon  
the authority of the  
Senate also, and hauing  
the consent of all *Italy*, at-  
tempted to induce the  
same lawes; and while hee  
serues turnes of one thing  
after another, hee kindled  
such a fire, that the very  
first flash therof could not  
be endured: and himselte  
taken off by sudden death,  
left a long hereditarie  
quarrel



quarrel vpon his posterity. Caius Gracchus by enacting that law, Which tooke the office of iudges from the Senate, and conferr'd it vpon the knights, and gentlemen, had diuided the people of Rome, and made it a double-headed citie, which was but single before. And the Gentrie, bold vpon their so mighty power, as hauing thereby the fates, and estates of the Senatours, and the liues of princes in their hand, forestall'd the publike renewes, and excises, and robb'd the common-weale in their owne right. The Senate, weakned by the banishment of Metellus,

and the condemnation of *Rutilius* had lost all the grace of maiestie. In this condition of things, *Seruilus Capius* standing for the Gentry, and *Liuius Drusus* for the Senate, two men of equall riches, courage, and calling (which bred that emulation against *Drusus*) ensignes, standards, and banners were vpon the point to aduance. Thus differ'd they together in one citie, as if it had beene in two camps. *Capius* gaue the first on-set to the Senate, and cull'd out *Scaurus*, and *Philip*, the chieftes of the nobility, as persons guilty of practising for places. *Drusus*, to resist these

these commotions, wanne  
the people to him by the  
*Gracchan* lawes, and drew  
the associats of *Rome* to the  
people, by giuing hope  
that they should all bee  
made free of the citie. This  
speech of his is yet remem-  
bred, that hee had left no-  
thing *in the state* to be gi-  
uen to any one, vnlesse  
that partie had a minde to  
make a partition of mudde,  
and clowds. The day of  
promulgation *of the law*  
was come, and so great  
was the concourse from all  
quarters about, that the ci-  
tie seem'd as if besieged  
with the approach of ene-  
mies. *Philip*, Consul, durst  
notwithstanding speake a-

Q 5      gainst

gainst the lawes. But the  
vlher of the Court taking  
him by the throat, did not  
let him goe till the bloud  
started into his face, and  
eyes. So the lawes were  
enacted perforce, and com-  
manded to passe for cur-  
rent. Our fellowes, or as-  
sociats call'd out of hand  
for the reward of their *par-  
taking*. Which *Drusus* vn-  
able to performe, and sicke  
of the troubles into which  
he had rashly entred, died  
in season, considering the  
danger. But our fellowes *in  
armes* forbare not never-  
thelesse to seeke the ac-  
complishment of *Drusus*  
his promises, by hostility.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*The Social warre.*

**T**He warre against our fellowes & associates, howsoever it be termed but the Social warre, that so we might extenuate the enuy; yet, if wee will haue the truth, it was a ciuill warre. Because the people of *Rome* hauing mixt the *Etruscans*, *Latins*, and *Sabins*, and deriuing one bloud out of all, made an entire body out of parts, and of them all together is but one. Nor was the rebellion of our associates within *Italy*, lesse heinous then that of the

A. V. C.  
DCLXIII

the *Romans* within the citie. When therefore our fellowes, and allies most iustly demanded equall priuiledge with the *Romans*, whose greatnes they had increased with their supports, and to the hope whereof *Drusus* had raised them vpon a desire to predominate; and when also he was opprest by the wickednesse of those at home; the same firebrand of mischief which consumed him, inflamed our companions and allies, to take armes, and force the citie: what thing could be sadder thẽ this vast mischief? what more calamitous? when all *Latins*, & *Piceni*, all

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*Etruria*, and *Campania*, fi-  
nally *Italie*, rose ioyntly in  
armes against the mother,  
and foster citie? when euery  
armie of our most valiant,  
and most loyall fellowes  
had vnder each ensigne  
those municipall bad mem-  
bers, and monsters of men?  
*Popedius* led the *Marses*,  
and *Latins*, *Afranius* the  
*Vmbrians*, the whole Se-  
nate, and Consuls, *Samni-*  
*um*, *Telesinus* led *Lucania*,  
when the people, which  
was the disposer of kings,  
and nations, could not go-  
uerne it- selfe, so that *Rome*  
conquereſſe of *Asia*, and  
*Europe* might bee assailed  
from *Corfinium*. The be-  
ginning of the warre was  
plotted

*sacra.*

plotted to be in mount *Alban*, where, on the festiuali day of the *Latins*, *Sextus Iulius Caesar*, and *Marcus Philippus*, Consuls, should haue beene sacrificed betweene the rites, and the altars : but that treason being frustrated by discoury, the whole cōspiracie brake out in *Asculum*, our ambassadours who were then present in that citie, being killd in the assembly it-self, at the publike playes . This was the solemne signe of the wicked war, and from thence the alarme was euery-where taken by al the parts of *Italie*, *Popedius* posting vp and downe, as the captaine, and author of it.

Neither



Neither *Pyrrhus*, nor *Aniball* committed so great a spoile. Behold, *Ocriculum*, behold *Grumentum*, behold *Fesule*, *Carfeoli*, *Nuceria*, and *Picentes* are wasted with slaughter, sword, and fire. The armie of *Rutilius* is discomfited, discomfited also is that of *Cepio's*: for *Lucius Iulius Caesar* himself, when the armie, which he led, was ouerthrowne, & his dead body brought all bloudy into *Rome*, made such a solitarinesse with the pitious spectacle, that one might haue euen past through the middle of the citie quietly. But the great good fortune of the people of *Rome*, alwayes better when

when at worst, puts at last  
their vniuersal forces to the  
worke, singling out severall  
captaines against severall  
people; *Cato* scatters the  
*Etruscans*, *Gabinus* the  
*Marses*, *Carbo* the *Lucans*,  
*Sylla* the *Samnites*. But  
*Strabo Pompeius* hauing  
made hauocke of all with  
fire, and sword, neuer gaue  
ouer destroying, till he had  
sacrificed the subuersion of  
*Asculum* to the ghosts of  
so many Consularie armies,  
and to the Gods of so ma-  
nie ransackt cities.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIX.

*The bondmens warre.*

**T**Hough wee fought  
with our associates  
(an hainous matter)  
yet were they free-men  
howsoever, and at *least-  
wise* generous persons.  
Who can patiently brook,  
that the soueraigne people  
of the earth should arme a-  
gainst their slaues? The first  
troubles of that base nature  
were attempted in the yon-  
ger dayes of *Rome*, & with-  
in the citie it-selfe, by *Her-  
donius Sabinus*, captaine,  
when the state busied with  
the quarrels stirred by the  
*Tribunes*, the *Capitoll* was  
be-

besieged, and taken by the  
Consull. But this was ra-  
ther an vprorc then a war.  
But now, the empire *being*  
mightily enlarged with di-  
uers countreys, who would  
belceue that *the Island of*  
*Sicilie* should be more cru-  
elly wasted in the warre a-  
gainst slaues, then in the  
*Carthaginian*? An excel-  
lent corne countrey, and as  
it were a purlieu of *Rome*,  
where the *Latine* people  
had their farmes, and gran-  
ges; for furniture of tillage  
ther wer very many bride-  
wels, & husbandmen kept  
in chaines, which ministred  
matter for warre. A cer-  
taine *Syrian* called *Eunus*  
(the great mischiefs he did,  
makes

makes vs remember his name) faining himselfe inspired with a diuine furie, while hee vaunts the ceremonies of his *Syrian* goddess, call'd bondmen to armes, and libertie, as it were by authoritie from heauen: and to get credit in that point, he iuggled a nut into his mouth, filld with brimstone, and fire, and blowing it softly, spat fire as he spake. This coozning wonder drew at the very first two thousand of such as came in his way, and efts- soones breaking vp the worke-iails, or bride-wells, by right of warre, he made vp an host of aboue fortie thousand: & that nothing might

might bee wanting to the  
cuill, hee pranckt himsele  
vp like a king in royall or-  
naments, and made misera-  
ble spoile of castles, towns,  
and villages: for a last dis-  
grace, the camps of our  
Prætors were taken by  
him; nor shames it to tell  
their names; the camps of  
*Manlius*, *Lentulus*, *Piso*,  
*Hysæus*. They therefore  
who ought to haue beene  
fetcht backe by officers as  
fugitiues, pursued our *Præ-*  
*torian* Generals, whome  
they had made to runne a-  
way in set battell. In the  
end yet we had the punish-  
ing of them, *Publius Rupi-*  
*lius*, our captaine Generall:  
for after he had vanquishd  
them

them in the field, and last of all besieged them in *Enna*, where hunger, like a plague of pestilence, consumed them, hee bound the remaines of those strong theeues, in chaines, and fetters, & trussed them on gallowses: and for this service contented himselfe with an ouation, lest he should dishonour the dignitie of triumph, with *carrying in the inscription*, the title of villaines. The Iland had scarce taken breath, when by and by wee came from the bondmen, and the *Syrian* to the *Cilician*. *Athenio*, a shepheard swaine, murders his master, and freeing his fellowes out of the

the work-iayle, puts them vnder banners into battel-ray : himfelfe in a robe of purple , with a staffe of filuer , and about his head a royall wreath , picceth together no leffe an armie then the former madman, but rageth farre more eagerly againft masters , and bondmen, as if againft fugitiues, and as if he would reuenge the *Sicilian bond-slaves* cause, sacking castles, townes, and villages. This varlet also had the killing of *Pratorian* armies , the campe of *Seruilius* taken by him, and that of *Lucullus* in like sort. But *Aquilus*, vsing the example of *Publius Rupilus*, vtterly distrest the  
emie



Lib. 3.  
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Lib. 3. *his Histories.*

353

enemie by staruing, & they  
who were otherwise hard  
to ouercome by force, hee  
easily destroyed by famine:  
it was their desire to haue  
yeelded, but through the  
fear of the pains of punish-  
ment, they preferred vo-  
luntarie death: nay, wee  
could not take vengeance  
vpon the ringleader him-  
selfe, though he came *aline*  
into our hands: for very  
many striving together  
whose prisoner hee should  
be, the prey was torne in  
pieces while they wrang-  
led about that interest.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XX.

*The warre with Spartacus.*A. V. C.  
DCLXXX

**B**Vt bee it that wee brooke the dishonour of the bondmens warre; for they are lyable to good, or euill at fortunes pleasure, & thogh they are but as it were a second kinde of men, yet by enfranchisemēt they are neuerthelesse adopted *some-time* into the sweets of our freedome; the warre which *Spartacus* rayfed, I am ignorant how to call it: for where villaines were the souldiers, and sword players the captaines, those  
the

the basest of men, these augmented the worst of evils with the scorne of so vile indignitie. *Spartacus*, *Crixus*, and *Oenoma* breaking vp *Lentulus* his scholl of fence, with three score and ten such companions as themselves, or more, burst out of *Capua*, and calling bondmen to their banners, and assistance, when aboue ten thousand sturdie bodies were assembled, they were not then contented onely to escape, but they would also be reuenged. The first, as it were altar, which pleased them, was mount *Vesunius*. There being besieged by *Clodius Glaber*, they slipt  
R downe

downe the rifts of the hollow mountaine by ropes of twigges, and descended to the lowest rootes thereof, and suddenly forcing an entrie at an issue of the camp, where no such danger was dreamt of, did surprize it: after that, other camps also. Then roue, and wander they over *Vhora*, and all *Campania*: nor satisfied with wasting villages, and hamlets, they make a terrible destruction in *Nola*, *Nuceris*, *Thurijs*, and *Metapont*. Their numbers daily so increasing, as that now they were a full army, they make bucklers of wouen osiars, couerd with hides of beasts, and forge

forge out the yron of their worke-iayles into swords, and tooles of warre. And that no grace of a full hoste of men might be wanting, they backe the horse which they found at adventures, to raise a cauallery, and brought to their captaine the ensignes, and *fascies* which were taken from our Pretors. Nor refused hee to vse them, though of an hireling *Thracian* becoming a souldier, of a souldier a fugitiue, then a strong theefe, and last of all, vpon trust of his abilities of body, a sword-player: who celebrated the death of his owne captaines slaine in battell, with princely ex-

R 2 quies,

mirmillo.

quies, commanding such as he tooke prisoners, to fight at sharp about the funerall fire, as if it would cleere all passed disgrace, if of a sword-player, he became a giuer of sword-games. After this, setting also vpon *Consuls*, he cut in pieces the army of *Lentulus* in the *Appennine*, raised the camp of *Caius Cassius* at *Mutina*. Pust vp with these successes, hee deliberated (which is enough to shame vs) of inuading *Rome* it selfe. So, in the end, we were glad to put al our strengths against a challenger at sharp, & *Licinius Crassus* was the man who recouerd our honour: for the enemies (it is a shame

shame to giue them that  
stile) beaten, and chased by  
him, fled into the farther-  
most nooks of *Italie*: there  
they being shut vp into a  
corner of *Brutium*, prepa-  
red to escape into *Sicilie*,  
but wanted shipping, and  
hauing tride to supply that  
defect with boats of hur-  
dles, and barrels bound to-  
gether with twigs, but al in-  
vain, by reason the current  
was too swift, at last ma-  
king a sally, they dyed like  
men, and (which was as it  
should bee where the cap-  
taine was a sword-player)  
they fought without leaue.  
*Spartacus* himselfe beha-  
uing himselfe most valiant-  
ly in the front, or head of

*sine missio-  
ne.*

R 3 the

the battell, was slaine as  
Prince and Generall.

CHAP. XXI.

*The ciuill warre of  
Marius.*

A. V. C.  
DCLXV.

**T**His onely thing  
was wanting to  
make vp the euils  
of the people of *Rome* to  
the full, that there should  
bee a paricidiall warre a-  
mong themselves at home,  
and that citizens should en-  
counter citizens, as if they  
were fencers, or sword-  
players, in the heart, and  
*Forum* of the citie, as in a  
fighting ground, or thea-  
trall Sand. Howsoever, it  
would



would grieue me the lesse,  
had the leaders of that  
wickednesse bin base com-  
panions, or if noblemen  
borne, yet debosht in their  
manners. But O the sinne!  
what men! what chieffes!  
when they were the orna-  
ments, and glories of their  
age, *Marius* and *Sulla*, who  
vpheld that worst of hai-  
nous evils with their vt-  
most countenance. Things,  
so to say, were planet-  
strucken with three bad  
influences; the first flight,  
and little, and more *pro-*  
*perly* a broyle, then a war,  
the cruelty, such as it was,  
staying among the cap-  
taines of the quarell them-  
selues; but the next was

R 4 more

more grimme, and bloudy, such as had the vpper hand embrewing their weapons in the bowels of all the *Senate*; the third outwent, in the rage thereof, not ciuill only, but hostill furie, when the madnesse of reuenge had all the strengths of *Italie* to bolster it, their hatred one of the other raging so long, as till none were left to kill. The beginning, and cause of the warre, was the insatiable thirst of honour in *Marinus*, while he laboured by the law of *Sulpitius* to take from *Sulla* his decreed employment: but *Sulla*, impatient of the iniurie, forthwith turned about with the legions which were vnder

vnder his command, and  
deferring *the warre of Mi-*  
*thridates*, marcht into the  
citie at port *Esquiline*, and  
*Colline* gate in two great  
battalions: from whence,  
when *Sulpitius*, and *Albi-*  
*nonianus* had suddenly re-  
pulsed them, and logges, &  
stones, and tooles were  
hurld vpon all sides from  
off the walles, *Sulla* also  
fallsto throwing, openeth  
his passage with fire, and  
possesseth as a conquerour  
the captiue *Capitoll*, that  
fort which had escaped the  
*Penish-men*, yea and the  
*Galli Senones* also. Then  
by an act of the *Senate*,  
*Sulla's* aduersaries proclai-  
med enemies of the State,

R 5 they

they had law on their side to rage against the present Tribune, and most of the contrary faction. *Marins* by scrull flight saued himselfe, or rather, fortune kept him in store for another warre. *Cornelius Cinna*, *Gneus Octavius* Consuls, the fire which was not well put out rose afresh, and that certainly by reason of the disagreement, when it was referred to the people, whether such as the Senate had proclaymed enemies should bee recalled. They came to this generall assembly with their swords about them: but they preuailing who wished quietnesse, *Cinna*, leauing the citie,

citie, posted to his party. *Marius* returnes from *Africa*, the greater for calamity, because prison, chaines, flight, and banishment had endeared his dignitie. At the name therefore of so great a man, there is flocking to him from far, and neere, bondmen (O the hainousnesse!) & sturdy rogues were armed: and the distressed Generall easily found an army: so that, as demanding restitution to his countrey, out of which he was expelled by force, he might well seeme to haue good reason for his doing, had hee not otherwise wrought his cause by cruelty: but returning discontented

contented with Gods and men, the haue-towne *Ostia* a pupill, and foster-child of *Rome*, was at the first assault taken, and with horrible destruction pillaged. From thence he enters the citie in foure battels, *Cinna*, *Marius*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius* leading them, where, after that the whole band of *Octanius* was beaten from mount *Ianiculum*, presently, vpon a signe giuen, they fell to killing the princes, and chiefe lords, much more sauagely then is vsed either in a *Panish*, or a *Cimbrian* citie. The head of *Octanius*, Consul, was pitcht vpon a pole before the *Rofra*, and the

the head of *Antonius*, a Consularie man, was set on the boord before *Marius* himselfe : *Cesar*, and *Fimbria* were murthred in that place of their houses where their household Gods stood, and *Crassus* the father, and son, each in sight of other. *Bebius*, and *Numitor* were drawne with the hangmans hookes through the middle of the *Forum*. *Catulus* freed himselfe from being made the scorn of his enemies by smothering. *Merula*, *Jupiters* priest, bespurtled the eyes of *Ioue* himselfe, with the bloud which sprung out of his veines in the Capitol.

tol. *Ancharius* was runne through, *Marius* himselfe looking on, because when *Marius* saluted him, hee reacht not out forsooth that fatall hand of his. These Senators he massacred between the *Calends*, and *Ides* of *January*, in that seventh Consulship of his. What would haue become of things, if after that proportion of killing hee had beene Consul but a yeere? *Scipio*, and *Norbanus* Consuls, that third worst whirlwinde of ciuill furie thundered forth with all the violence it had; at which time seven legions of the one side, on another five hundred cohorts stood in  
armes,



armes, and *Sulla* hastned out of *Asia* with a victorious army. And certainly, *Marius* having shewed himselfe so mercilesse towards *Sulla's* friends, how great cruelty was there neede of, for *Sulla* to bee even with *Marius*? Their first encounter was at *Capua* by the river *Vulturnus*, and there the army of *Norbanus* was quickly overthrowne, and all *Scipio's* forces, vpon colourable ouerture of peace, speedily oppressed. Then *Marius* the yonger, and *Carbo*, Consuls, as if the hope they had to get the victorie were quite dead, yet not to perish vntreuenged,

reuenged, they parentated to themselves with the bloud of the Senate. And besetting the Senate-house, such of the Senate, whose throats they meant to cut, were drawne out from thence, as out of a *sheep-penne*, or prison. What slaughters were there in the *Forum*, in the *Circus*, and open Temples? For *MURIVS SCÆVOLA*, the priest, embracing the altar of *Vesta* in his armes, is onely not buried in her fire. *Lamponius*, and *Telesinus*, ringleaders of the *Samnits*, waste *Campania*, and *Etruria* more dreadfully then *Pyrrhus* and *Annibal* did,  
and

and vnder the colour of  
siding, reuenge them-  
selues. The whole forces  
of the enemies were quite  
distrest at *Sacriport*, and  
port *Collin*, or *Hill-gate*.  
There *Marinus*, and here  
*Telesinus* were destroyed.  
But warre, and slaughter  
ended not together. For  
the sword was vntheathed  
euen in peace, and they  
who freely yeelded them-  
selues, were also deprived  
of their liues. It is not  
lesse *hainous*, that *Sulla*, at  
*Sacriport* and *Hill-gate*,  
did cut in pieces aboue  
threescore and ten thou-  
sand. But then it was war.  
Hee commanded aboue  
foure thousand vnarmed  
citizens,

citizens, who had yeelded themselves, to bee put to the sword in the publike village. These *though* so many *slaine* in cold bloud, yet are no more *then foure thousand*. But who can number them who were kill'd euery-where thoroughout the citie by any one who listeth? till *Furfi-dius* admonished, that some ought to bee left alive, that there might be o-uer whom to commaund. Hereupon was that huge table hung out, in which two thousand *by name*, cull'd forth of the very flowre of the Senate, knights, and gentlemen, were proclaimed to die.

A

A new kinde of edict. It were tedious, after al these things, to historifie the killing in *cruel* sport of *Carbo*, of *Soranus*, the Prætor, and of *Vennuleius*, and how *Babius* was not slaine with the sword, but torne in pieces with hands, as with the pawes of sauage beasts. How *Marius*, brother of the Generall *Marius*, was thrust with his eyes, hands, and thighes into the earth, before the tombe of *Catulus*, and in that state kept so aliue, as hee might *sensibly* feele himselfe die in euery part. To let passe almost all the seuerall formes of death vsed vpon seuerall persons: the stateliest free-

free-townes of *Italy* were sold as at an outrop, who would giue most, *Spole-tum*, *Interamnium*, *Præ-neste*, *Fluentia*. For as for *Sulmo*, that ancient confederate, and friend-citie, not yet conquer'd, *Sulla* (O vnworthy fact!) commanded it to bee vtterly razed, condemning it no otherwise then as hostages condemn'd by the law of armes, and accordingly sentenced to death, are commanded forth to execution.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXII.

*The warre with Sertorius.*

What other thing  
 else was the *Sertorian* warre, then  
 the inheritance of *Sulla's*  
 proscription? Whether I  
 should stile it an hostile, or  
 a ciuill warre, I know not,  
 as that which the *Lusitani-  
 ans*, and *Celtiberians*  
 acted, hauing a *Roman* to  
 their Generall. Hee was a  
 man of an excellent rare,  
 but of a disastrous valour,  
 out-law'd for his life, and  
 flying that most deadly  
 proclamation, hee tossed  
 both sea, and land with  
 mix-

A. V. C.  
 DCLX  
 XIV.

mixture of his miseries: and trying his fortune now in *Africa*, then in the *Balearies*, and sent from thence into the *Ocean*, past thorow to the *Fortunate-lands*, and lastly armed *Spaine*, where, as a man with men, hee easily made head, nor did the courageous brauerie of *Spanish* souldiers appeare in any place more plainely, then when a *Roman* led them, though not contented with *Spaine* alone, he minded *Mithridates* also, and the *Ponticks*, ayding him with a nauie. What had beene able to resist so potent an enemy? The world could not withstand



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stand by *onely* one captains  
meanes. *Cnaus Pompeius*  
was ioyned to *Metellus*.  
They wailed the puis-  
sance of *Sertorius* in bat-  
tell, though it was long  
first, and neuer but with  
doubtfull fight, nor at last  
by faire warre; for hee was  
dispatcht through the vil-  
lanie, and treason of his  
familiar friends : and our  
captaines having traced his  
armies almost ouer all  
*Spaine*, did neuer encoun-  
ter his, but the battell was  
alwayes long, and hazar-  
dous. The first prooue wee  
made of his abilities was by  
lieutenants generall, when  
*Domitius*, and *Thorius* vp-  
on the one side, and the

*Her-*

*Herculeij* vpon the other made some light skirmishes: but these being efts-  
soones slaine at *Segonia*, and those at the river *Anas*, the Generals themselves comming to try it out in person at *Lauro*, and *Sucron*, parted each with equall mischief done to either. They turning then their power to waste the countrey, and these to the subuersion of cities, wretched *Spaine* smarted for the quarrels of the *Roman* captaines one against the other, till such time as *Sextorius* murdered by practice of his house-hold friends, and conquer'd *Perperna*, submitting himselfe,

selfe, the cities *Osea, Terme, Tutia, Valentia, Auximia,* and, which had endured the worst of hunger, *Calaguris*, sware feaulty to the *Romans*. So *Spaine* receiued into peace, the victorious Generals had rather it should seeme a foraine warre then a ciuill, because they would triumph.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*The ciuill warre vnder  
Lepidus.*

**M** *Arcus Lepid<sup>o</sup>, Quintus Catulus, Con-*  
suls, the ciuill warre was almost sooner determined then taken in hand.

S

But

A. V. C.  
DCLXXV.

But how much, and how far soeuer in compasse the firebrand of that commotion blazed, it rose *all* out of *Sylla's* ashes: for *Lepidus*, in his insolencie, delirous to innouate, prepared to annull the acts of that mighty man, nor without *good* cause, if at least wise it could haue beene done without great calamitie to the common-weale. For when *Sulla*, the *Dictator*, had by the aduantage of the vpper hand, proscribed his enemies; such of them as ouerliued, being recalled *from banishment* by *Lepidus*, to what else were they called but to warre? and when the goods of attain-  
red

ted citizens were adiudged, and given away by *Sulla* vnto others, though they were *but* badly taken, yet being they were taken by law, the repleuin of them did doubtlesly endanger the *greene ray* peace of the State. For which respect it was expedient that the common-weale sore sicke, and hurt, should rest it selfe howsoeuer, lest the wounds thereof should breake out, and bleede afresh in the curing. When therefore he had frighted the citie with his turbulent orations, as with an alarme, he went into *Etruria*, and from thence presented an armie against *Rome*. But, before

this time, *Lentulus*, *Catulus*, and *Cneus Pompeius*, the captaines, and as it were ensigne-bearers of *Sulla's* tyranny, had planted an army at *Miluius* bridge, & mount *Ianiculus*: and by them repulsed at the very first brunt, and proclaimed traitor by the *Senate*, hee fled backe without bloudshed into *Etruria*; from thence retired to *Sardinia*; and there in sicknesse, and repentance ended his dayes. The victors, a thing rarely seene in ciuill warres, moderated their affections, and contented themselves to hold all quiet.

*Deo gratias.*



THE  
HISTORIE  
OF THE RO-  
MANS.

*The fourth Booke.*

CHAP. I.

CATALINES warre.

**C**ATALINE, moo-  
ued to it, first  
with riot, and  
then with want,  
the effect of that excesse,  
together with the oppor-  
S 3 tunitie,

A. V. C.  
DCXC.

tunitie, our armies beeing then in warfare at the utmost bounds of the earth, was thrust into a treason for inthralment of his native countrey, for assassinate of the Senatours, for murther of the Consuls, for firing the citie in many places at once, for robbing the Exchequer, and in a word, for viter extirpation of all common-weale, and for doing that, whatsoeuer else, which euen *Anniball* himselfe would not haue seem'd to haue wished. All which purposes, with what complices (O the sinne!) were they by him attempted? himselfe a *Patritian*, a Senatour of the highest ranke;



ranke; but that is not so much: there were in of the *Curij, Porcij, Sulla, Cethegi, Autronij, Vargunteij,* and *Longini*: and what potentates were they by birth? what ornaments of the Senate? *Lentulus* likewise, chiefly at that time Prætor, had all of these for a blacke guard to his most black designes. Mans bloud was added as a pledge of the conspiracie, which carried about in cups and goblets, they dranke: a most horrible thing, had not the end, for which they dranke it, beene more horrible. The goodliest empire vnder heaven had seene the last daies of it selfe, had not

that plot hapned in the Consulship of *Cicero*, and *Antonius*, one of which discoverd the same by his diligence, the other confounded it by force. The intelligence of this so vast a treason was given by *Fulvia*, a base cheape trull, but not so wicked as to be guiltie of paricide. Then *Cicero* the *Consull*, calling a Senate, made an oration against the hainous traytor to his face, against the guiltie person there in presence, but wrought no greater effect then *onely* to make the foe shift for himselfe, and openly professing to bee such, threatned to put out the fire with pulling downe all.

So


So he departs to the armie which *Manlius* had prepared in *Etruria*, with purpose to assaile the citie. *Len-  
tulus*, diuining that himself was the man of his family, to whom soueraigntie was destinated in *Sibylls* verses, had in fit places, against the set day, dispersed men, fire-workes, and weapons over the whole citie: nor contented with complices at home onely, the ambassadours of the *Allobroges*, at that time, as it hapned, in towne, were dealt with, to stirre their nation to armes: and the frensie had gadded ouer the *Alpes*, if vpon another discouerie made by *Vulturius*, the letters of the

Prætor had not bene attached in the going. Hands were hereupon forthwith laid, at *Cicero's* commandement, vpon the *Allobroges*: and the practice was openly proued against *Lenxulus* in the Senate. It being put to the question what should be done with the malefactors, *Caſar* was of opinion, their liues should be spared, because they were persons of great honor: *Cato* censur'd them to death for their treason: which opinion was seconded by all, and they were strangled accordingly in prison. Though thus a part of the conspiracie was choakt, yet *Catiline* desired

sted not from his enterprife,  
but with ensignes spread  
marcheth out of *Etruria*, a-  
gainst his native countrey,  
and encountred on the way  
by the armie of *Antonius*,  
is beaten downe, and slaine.  
How grimly they fought,  
the event sheweth: not a  
man of the enemies was  
left, and looke what place  
each one fought in, vpon  
the same he lost his life, and  
couerd it with his body.  
*Catiline* was found starke  
dead farre off from his own  
company among the carka-  
ses of his enemies: a most  
braue end, had he made it  
for his countrey.

## CHAP. II.

*The warre of Cæsar, and  
POMPEY.*

 He whole world almost being now in peace, the Roman empire was greater then that it could be extinguisht by any foraine violence. Fortune therefore bearing enuie to that people, which was soueraigne of al other, armd their own selues to their owne destruction. The madnesse of *Marius*, and *Ginna* confined it-selfe within the citie, as if shee tride how it would doe; the tempest of *Sulla* spread wider, yet did it

it not thunder out of *Italy*; but the furie of *Cesar*, and *Pompey* did hurrie, & sucke into it both the citie, *Italy*, races, nations, & in a word the vniuersall empire, with a kind as it were of deluge, and gulph of fire, so farre forth, that it cannot rightly bee onely called a ciuill, neither yet a sociall, no nor a foraine, but rather a certaine, common of all together, and more then a war. For if wee looke vpon the captaines, the whole *Senate* was in sides; if the armies, on the one part eleuen legions, on the other, eighteen, the flower, & strength together, of all the *Italian* bloud; if the aides of the  
con-

confederates, on this side, the choise of the *Galls*, & *Germans*, on that, *Deiotarus*, *Ariobarzanes*, *Tarcondimotus*, *Cothus*, the whole powers of *Thrace*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Italy*, and all the *Orient*; if the space of the warre, foure yeeres, and that, considering the destructions it wrought, but a short time; if the place, and stage, vpon which it was acted, *Italy*, si<sup>o</sup> whence it turn'd it selfe into *Gall*, and *Spaine*, and fetching a compasse from the west, it sat down with the whole burthen thereof vpon *Epirus*, and *Thessaly*; thence it crosseth suddenly into *Egypt*;



*Egypt*; then it glanced into *Asia*, and lay heavy vpon *Africk*; last of all, it reel'd back into *Spaine*, and there at length it went out, and died. But the warre, and hatred of the factions ended not together. For that rested not, til the rancour of the conquer'd parties had in the heart of the citie, & middle of the Senate, satisfide it self with the bloud of their conquerour. The cause of so monstrous mischiefs was the same, which it vseth to be of al, too too much prosperity. For *Q. Metellus*, and *Lucius Afranius*, Consuls, when the maiestie of *Rome* preuailed through

through the world, and the people chanted the fresh victories of *Pompey*, the *Pontick*, and *Armenian* triumphs, in *Pompeis* theaters, his ouer-great power (as it often falleth out) moued enuy among the leysurable citizens. *Metellus* for abatement of his triūph ouer *Crete*, *Cato*, who alwaies ranne bias to the mighty, detracted *Pompey*, & found fault with his actions. The grieffe hereof draue him awrie, and compelled him to prouide strengths for vpholding his dignitie. It hapned *Crassus* at that time flourished in honour of bloud, riches, and authoritie, and yet still coue-  
ted

ted more. The name of *Caius Caesar* was vp, for eloquence, and spirit, and had the honour of a Consulship. But *Pompey* ouertopt them both. *Caesar* therefore struggling to get dignity, *Crassus* to increase it, *Pompey* to keepe what he had, and all of them alike greedie of great power, easily made a match to set vpon the commonweale. Therefore, while each of them vseth the others strengths for his own glory, *Caesar* invaded *Gall*, *Crassus* *Asia*, *Pompey* *Spain*, three most puissant armies. And thus the whole world was now become to be held by three princes in  
part-

partnership. This domination wore out ten yeeres time. From that time forward, because til then they were ballanced among themselves through a mutuall feare, vpon the slaughter of *Crassus* by the *Parthians*, and the death of *Iulia*, *Cæsars* daughter, who marrying to *Pompey*, maintained concord between the son, and father in law, by the league of nuptial loue, emulation brake forth presently. *Pompey* now was iea- lous of *Cæsars* greatnesse, and *Cæsar* badly endured *Pompeis* supereminencie. The one brookt no equall, the other no superior. But O the sinne ! they strove in  
such

such sort for principality, as if so great a fortune of empire had not beene enough for two. Therefore *Lentulus*, and *Marcellus* being Consuls, and the assistance of the first pact among them once broken, the *Senate* consulted to disemploy *Cesar*, and *Pompey* labour'd the same; nor was *Cesar* himselfe against it, if in the first comitiall assembly, or choise-moot, there had beene respect had of him, for the Consulship; which honour ten Tribunes had with *Pompeis* good liking decreed him in his absence, and was afterwards, vpon *Pompeis* dissembling, denyed it. He should

more maio-  
rum.

arena.

should haue come, & sued for it after the \* old wont. On the other side, hee earnestly demanded execution of the decree, & would not cashier his armie, vnlesse they at home were as good as their word to him. For this cause he was proclaimed enemy. *Cesar*, throughly nettled at the newes, resolved to maintaine with the sword, the rewards of his sword. The first field, & \* Sand-plot of ciuil war was *Italy*; whose castels *Pompey* had furnished with slight garrisons. But all of them were as it were overwhelmed with *Cesar*'s sudden comming-on. The first alarm was sounded at

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*Ariminū.* Then was *Libo*  
 more thē al *Etruria*, *Ther-*  
*mus* then *Vmbria*, *Domiti*  
 then *Corfinium*. And the  
 war had bin made an end  
 of without bloud, if, as hee  
 attempted it, he could haue  
 oppressed *Pompey* at *Brun-*  
*disium*. But he escaped by  
 night through the closures  
 of the besieged hauen. A  
 shamful matter to be spokē:  
 the late president of the Se-  
 nat, vmpire of peace, & war,  
 fled in a torne, & almost na-  
 ked vessell, over that sea,  
 which himself had triūphr.  
 Nor is *Pompey* sooner driuē  
 out of *Italy*, then the Senat  
 out of the citie, into which  
 almost empty of people  
 through feare, *Cesar* entring  
 made

made himself Consul. The sacred *inmost* treasury, because the Tribunes op'ned it somewhat too slowly, he cōmanded to be broken vp: & violently seis'd the reue-new, and patrimony of the people of *Rome*, sooner then he did the soueraignty. *Pōpey* driuen away, & fled, he had a more minde to take order for *securing* the provinces, then to pursue him. He kept *Sicilia*, & *Sardinia*, the *publick* pledges of corn, by deputies, or lieutenants generall: there was not an enemy in *Gall*, himself had made it all peace there. But passing in persō against the *Pompeis* in *Spaine*, *Massilia* was so bold, as to shut her gates.



gates. Poore *Mafsilia*, while it would faine haue peace, fel into a war, through feare of warre. But because it had strong walls, he commanded it should be taken for him in his absence. A *Greekish* citie, but which more hardly then for the name it had lopt bauins for rampire, durst burn the engins bent againſt it, and encounter *vs* at ſea. But *Bru-tus*, who had the charge of the war, tamed them quite both at land, & ſea: wher-upon yeelding themſelues, they were ſtript out of all they had, excepting that (which they prized aboue all) their *common* libertie. *Cæſar's* war in *Spaine* with  
Pe-

verni flu-  
minis ob-  
undatione.

sed ubi pax  
fluminis  
redit.

*Petreius, & Afranius*, lieutenants generall to *Cnaus Pompeius*, was doubtfull, various, and bloody, attempting to besiege their campe at *Ilerda* by the river *Sicoris*, and to thrust betweene them, and the towne. In the meanwhile by stopping the stream, which in the spring-time vsed to swell, they deprived him of victuals. So his campe was assaulted with famine, and the besieger himselfe remain'd as it were besieged. But so soone as the water was down, he scowres the coasts with fire, and sword, and fiercely re-enforceth his pursuit, & overtaking them

vp-

upon their retreat into *Celtiberia*, hee drew a trench about, and so compelled them to yeeld for thirst. Thus was the hither *Spaine* taken in, and the farther *Spaine* delayd not. For what could one legion do, when five could doe nothing? *Varro* therefore of his owne accord giuing way, the *Gades*, the streights, the *Ocean*, and all, followed the luckinesse of *Cesar*. But fortune durst doe somewhat against that captaine in his absence, on this side *Illyricum*, and in *Africa*, as if his faire successes were of purpose to be styrped, and inter-woven with crosse accidents: for

T

when

when *Dolabella*, and *Antonius* being commanded by *Cesar* to guard the iawes of the *Adriaticke* gulph, and the one had pitcht his camp vpon the *Illyrian* shore, the other on the *Corcyrean*, *Pompey* being master then at sea, *Octavius* his lieutenant generall, and *Libo*, with huge numbers of mariners, closed them in vpon all hands, and *Antonius*, despite of his most resistance, was enforced to yeelde through famine: and those long boats sent to his aide by *Basillus*, such as for lacke of ships they were faine to shift with, were taken as it were in an hunting toyle, by a  
new

new stratagem of the *Cilicians* on *Pompeis* side, the fastning of ropes vnder water: but the tide comming in, freed two of the vessels: one of them which carryed the *Opitergins* was entangled in the cords, & produced an effect worthy to be commended with honour to posterity: for a band of scarce one thousand young fellows held play from morning till night, against the force of an whole armie, enuironing them on all sides: and when by manhood they could finde no way forth, at the encouragement of *Vulteius*, their Coronel, they slue one the other. In *Africke* also, such

like was the valour, and aduersitie of *Curio*, who sent by *Cesar* with commission to receiue that province, & proud for hauing repulſed, and put *Varus* to flight, was vnable to ſtand the ſudden comming-on of king *Iuba*, and the caval-lerie of the *Mauritanians*. Hee might haue fled, but ſhame perſwaded him to die together with that army which his temerity had caſt away. But fortune now importunately demanding to make ſcores euen, *Pompey* had choſen *Epirus* for the ſeate of war: nor was *Cesar* ſlowe: for hauing made all ſafe at his backe, though it were the depth  
of

of winter, and so the season vnfit, yet hee embarkt for battell; and encamping at *Oricum*; when that part of his forces which was left behinde with *Antonius*, for want of shipping staid with the longest at *Brundisium*; hee was so impatient, that for fetching them, hee attempted at midnight, and in a frigate to venture ouer, though the sea was terrible rough. His words to the master, afraid at so great a danger, are not forgotten. What fearest thou? thou carrest *Cæsar*. When all the forces which either side could make, were drawne together, & their camps confronted each the

T 3 other,

other the generals governd themselves by diffiret courses. *Cesar* naturally fierce, & longing to dispatch, offers battell, eggeth, and prouoketh to it: one while by besieging the camp, about which his workes ran sixteene miles (but what could besieging hurt them, who hauing the sea open, abounded thereby with all prouisions?) another while with assaulting *Dyrrhachium* in vaine (for the situation of it made it inexpugnable) and besides all this, with daily skirmishes, as the enemy sallied forth (at which time captain *Scena's* manhood was admired, in whose target one hundred, &



& twenty shot were found sticking) now with sackage of *Pompeis* confederate cities, as when hee wasted *Oricum*, and *Gomphi*, and other fortresses of *Theffals*. *Pompei*, on the contrarie, contriues delays, and wayes of putting off, that, by closing the enemy on all parts, hee might breake his heart with lack of victuals, and the violent humor of his most fiery aduersarie might coole, & falter. This wholesome counsell did not long anaile the author. the soldier, hee blames lying idle, confederates cry out vpon delay, and the great lord tax him with ambition. So the destinies thrusting

T 4 things

things headlong on, in *Thessaly*, and the champaign fields of *Philippi*, chosen for the place of fight, the fortunes of *Rome*, the world, and all mankind were set vpon a cast. The people of *Rome* neuer saw in one place together so great forces, nor fortune so many mighty persons at a time. There were about three hundred thousand in both the armies, besides the aides of kings, and Senators. Signes of an imminent downefall were neuer more apparent; runnings away of beasts ordaind for sacrifice, swarmes of bees, notable ouercastings of the skie in day time. *Pompey* him-

himselfe dreamt overnight, that he heard a noise in his *owne* theater at *Rome*, sounding about him in the nature of a mourning, and in the breake of day hee was scene (sic unluckie!) before his maine battel in a black vpper garment *Cæsars* armie was neuer more fresh, & fuller of spirit. The sound of the charge came first from *Pompeis side*, but the shot from the other. The iavelin of *Crastinus*, who began the fight, was noted: and being runne into the gaping mouth with a sword, and found dead with it so, among the carcasses, did by the nouelty

*pullo amiculo.*

it selfe of the wound , well declare, with what choler, and madnesse hee fought: neither was the issue of the battell lesse admirable: for whereas *Pompey* had such multitudes of horse, as hee thought to circumuent *Cæsar* easily, himselfe was circumvented: for after they had fought a long time vpon euen termes, and, at a signe giuen them by *Pompey*, his troupes of horse fell on in flanke, the *Germane* cohorts made so boystrous an impression vpon the riders, that they seemd footmen, & these to haue come on horsbacke: the overthrow of the light-armed souldiers ensued vpon the  
slaugh-

slaughter of the flying horse-  
troupes : then the terrour  
striking farther, one com-  
panie putting another into  
rowt, the rest of the destru-  
ction was made as it were  
at a stroke. Nothing was  
more the bane of that day,  
then the hugenessse it-selfe  
of the armie. *Cæsar* was  
much in that battell, and  
halfe between souldier and  
soueraigne : speeches of his  
were over-heard as hee rid  
vp, and downe; the one  
bloudy, but according to  
*the Art of the sword*, and  
powerfull for gaining the  
day, *Souldiers, foine at the*  
*face*; the other tending to  
vaine glorie, *Souldiers, spare*  
*our countrey-men*; when his  
owne

owne selfe notwithstanding  
chased them. Happie Pompey,  
for all this miserie, had  
hee shared in the fortune of  
his slaughtred armie: but  
he over-lived his own glo-  
rie, that with the more dis-  
honour he might poste for  
his life through *Thessalian*  
*Tempe*; bee beaten from  
*Larissa*; and vpon a forlorn  
rocke of *Cilicia*, studie, whe-  
ther he should flie into *Par-*  
*thia*, *Africa*, or *Egypt*;  
briefely, that vpon the *Pe-*  
*lusian* shore, by the com-  
mand of a most vnworthie  
king, by the counsell of gel-  
ded-men, and (to take all  
the misfortunes together)  
that murthred by the  
sword of *Septimius*, his fu-  
gitue,

gitive, vnder the eyes of his wife, & children, he should conclude his dayes. Who would thinke that the war should not bee determined with *Pompeis* life? But the embers of the *Theſſalian* fire waxt much more hot, and forceable then euer: and in *Egypt* there was warre without any partakings of ours: for when *Ptolemea*, king of *Alexandria*, had committed the most hainous act of all those o-ther which were committed during the ciuill warre, and had, by means of *Pompeis* head, settled his owne termes with *Cesar*, fortune casting about for a reuenge, therby to appease the ghost of

of so great a potentate,  
wanted not occasion. *Cleo-  
patra*, that kings sister,  
throwing herselfe at *Cæsars*  
feet, besought restitution  
to her part of the realme.  
To plead for her, came  
the ladies beauty, which  
was doubled by this, that  
so rare a creature seem'd to  
haue wrong, & the hatred  
born to the king himselfe,  
who, in killing *Pompey*, gra-  
tified the fortune of the  
*contrarie* faction, not *Cæsar*,  
against whom hee would  
also, without all question,  
haue dared as much, if it  
would haue serued his  
turn. Whē *Cæsars* pleasure  
therefore was, that shee  
should bee restored to her  
king.



kingdome, by as it were a *Gauelkind*, he being forthwith be-set in the palace *roial*, by the same instruments who murthred *Pompey*, with wondrous valour, & a slender company, did beare the brunt of a mighty army. For, by firing the next tenements, & the *Arsenal*, he dislodged the enemy, who plide him from thence with shot. From thence he suddenly escaped to the penile of *Pharus*. Beaten out of that, & glad to plunge into the sea, hee got, with admirable good fortune, to the next ships, by swimming, fain to leaue his robe in the waues, whether by chance, or of purpose,

pose, that the aduersarie might pelt, & mawl it with stones, and shor, *in stead of him*. Receiued at last among his own mariners, & assailing the enemy in all quarters at once, hee paide the ghost of his son in law the vengeance due to it, vpon that cowardly, and trayterous nation. For not onely the kings tutor, *Theodorus*, (author of the whole warre) but not so much also as those maskes of men, *the Eunuchs, Photinus, & Ganymedes*, flying by sea, and land, came to euill ends. The yong kings body was found as it lay wallowed vnder mud, and known by the honor

nor of a golden curace, or  
breſtplate vpon it. New ſtirs  
were likewiſe in *Aſia*, begun  
in *Pontus*, fortune watching  
as it were of ſet purpoſe,  
to make this the end of  
*Mithridates* kingdom, that  
the father ſhould bee con-  
quer'd by *Pompey*, and the  
ſonne by *Ceſar*. King  
*Pharnaces*, rather vpon  
truſt of our diſcord, then  
his owne valour, fell vpon  
*Cappadocia* with an offen-  
ſiue armie. But *Ceſar* ſet-  
ting vpon him, in onely one,  
and that too (ſo to ſay) not  
an whole battell, ground  
him *as it were* to duſt,  
after the manner of light-  
ning, which at one, and  
the ſame moment of time,  
came,

came, hit, and went away :  
neither was it a vaine brag  
which *Cæsar* made of him-  
selfe, that the enemie was  
ouerthrowne *there*, be-  
fore euer hee set eye vpon  
him. Thus went matters in  
forreine parts. But in *A-  
frick*, the fight of *Romans*  
with *Romans* was more  
deadly, then *it had beene* in  
*Pharsalia*. Hither the re-  
maines of the shipwrackt  
faction were driven by a  
certaine pang, or fit of fury:  
nor would you call them  
remaines, but a whole, and  
entire warre. *Pompeis* for-  
ces were rather scatterd  
then consumed. His tra-  
gedy made them more  
solemne, and zealous to  
fight.

fight. Nor did the succeeding Generals degenerate. For *Cato*, and *Scipio* founded full enough in the place of *Pompeis* name. *Juba*, king of *Mauritania*, made one in the quarrell, forsooth that *Cesar* might haue the more to conquer. There was therefore no difference, nor oddes betweene *Pharsalia*, and *Thapsus*, sauing that the eagernesse of the *Cesarians* was both the more, & the more sharpe, as chafing that the war grew though *Pompey* was dead. To bee briefe, a thing which neuer hapned till then, the trumpets sounded a charge, through the souldiers forward-

wardnesse, without the cōmandement of the General. The overthrow beganne at *Iuba*, whose elephants not *thoroughly* manned to fight, and but lately taken wilde out of the woods, quite confounded at the sudden shrilnesse, forthwith dis-ranked their friends army, & made that the captaines could not escape by flying, all of them comming to their ends remarkably. For *Scipio* was now gotten on ship-boord, but his enemies ouertaking him, he ran his sword thorow his owne belly; & one asking after him in search, he answered in these very words, *The Generall is well.*

well. *Iuba* gotten into his palace, after a royal banquet made to *Petreius*, the companion of his flight, among his cuppes, and dishes call'd vpon him for a killing. And *Petreius* had enough of that both for the king, and himselfe: so the viands, halfe as it were eaten, and the funerall messes swam mixt with royall, and *Roman* bloud together. *Cato* was not at this battell, but encamping at *Bagrada*, hee lay for defence of *Vtica*, as at the other maine fort, or barre of *Africa*. But hearing the defeat of his partners, hee dallied not at all, but (as it became

became a wiseman ) did  
euen ioyfully hasten his  
owne death. For after hee  
had embraced, and bidden  
good night to his son, and  
companions, hee reposed  
himselſe awhile in his bed,  
hauing perused by a light  
*Plato's* booke of the Im-  
mortality of the soule, and  
then, about the first rele-  
uing of the watch, vnſhea-  
thing his sword, hee there-  
with thrust himselſe with  
a re-enforced stroke into  
the body. After which, the  
physicians presumed to  
wrong the braue man with  
laying salues, which he per-  
mitted till they were out  
of the roome: but then hee  
rashed them away, and the  
bloud



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bloud following amaine, he  
left his dying hands in the  
very wound. Warre, and  
sidings brake out againe, as  
fresh, as if there had neuer  
past a stroke in the quar-  
rell: and by how much  
the troubles in *Africa*  
were beyond those in *Thes-  
saly*, by so much *Spaines*  
surpassed those in *Africa*;  
& the brotherlinesse of the  
Generals drew exceeding  
savour to that side, when for  
one *Pompey* there stood vp  
two. The encounters ther-  
fore were no where so ter-  
rible, or hazardous. The  
first conflict was in the very  
mouth of the maine *Ocean*,  
*Varius*, and *Didius* oppo-  
sutely lieutenants generall.  
But

but the strife with the sea  
it selfe, was sorer then that  
of Fleete with Fleete: for  
the *Ocean*, as it were to  
chastize owne countrey-  
men for their madnesse,  
daskt *indifferently* of ei-  
ther of their nauies in  
pieces. What a ghastly,  
and hideous sight was that,  
when at one, and the same  
instant, seas, stormes and  
rackle fought together!  
Add to all this, the feare-  
full situation of the place,  
where the shores of *Spain*,  
and *Mauritania* on this  
coast, and on that, doe of-  
fer in a manner to claspe,  
and meete the sea both me-  
diterranean, & maine *O-*  
*cean*, and *Hercules* pillars,  
op-

*opposite mountaines*, hanging ouer. At which time, foule weather, and fierce battell raged round about. After this, both parts ranged here & there, employing themselves in the siege of cities; whose case was miserable, while betweene the leaders of seuerall sides, they smarted deeply for their friendship with the *Romans*. The last battell of all was at *Munda*. Here the fight was not answerable to the felicity of other fights, but doubtfull for a long time, and discontentiue; so as fortune plainly seemed to deliberate vpon the doing of some, I know not what, thing. Certainly,

*Caesar* himselfe was seene before the armie sadder then for his wont, whether in regard of humane frailty, or as suspecting that the excesse of prosperitie would not hold out alwayes, or as fearing the same things which *Pompey* found, so soone as once he came to be what *Pompey* was: but in the very battell it selfe, after the armies had with equall slaughter done nothing for a long space but kill, suddenly (the like whereof no man living could remember) in the most heate of the fight, there was a deepe silence on both sides, as if they were agreed. this was euery ones

ones conceit of it. Last of all, which *Cesar* in foureteene yeeres before had neuer seene, the selected tride band of his old souldiers (an hainous matter) gave backe: so that although they fell not as yet to flat running away, nothing was playner notwithstanding, then that they resisted more for pure shame, then valour. *Cesar* therefore putting his horse from him, ranne like a mad-man into the head of the battell: there hee staid such as were shrinking, cōfirming them, and finally cried, and flew through all the squadrons with his eyes, and hands in that perturbation, it is re-

ported hee debated within himselfe, what to doe with himselfe, if the worst befell, and his countenance was, as of a man, who meant to make his owne hand his owne executioner, had not five cohorts of the *Pompeian* horse crossing the battell, as sent by *Labienus* to guard the campe in danger, given a semblant of flying: which either *Cesar* did himselfe belecue, or cunningly laying hold vpon the occasion of that seeming, charged as vpon flyers, and did thereby both put fresh spirit into his owne people, and did also daunt his enemies: for his people think

thinking they had the vpper hand, followed the more boldly, and the *Pompeians*, while they supposed their fellowes ranne away, did fall themselves to running. How great the slaughter was of the enemies, and the wrath, and furie of the victorious, may bee by this coniectured: such as escaped out of the field, bera-king themselves to *Munda*, and *Cesar* commanding them to bee forth with besieged, a rampire was made by piling vp dead bodie, dragg'd *thither* from all about, and fastned together with speares and iauelins. An abominable spectacle euen among the barbarous.

But *Pompeis* sonnes despairing, in truth, of victorie, *Cneus Pompeius* flying out of the battell, and, wounded, as he was, in the legge, seeking to saue himselfe in the desarts, and vnfrequented places, was overtaken at the towne *Lauro*, and there (so little he as yet despaired) was slaine by *Pesennius* who had him in chase. Meanewhile, fortune hid *Sextus Pompeius* safe in *Celtiberia*, reserued for other warres after *Cesars* death. *Cesar* returns victorious home: the pomp of his first triumph was furnished from the *Rhene*, and *Rhone*, and with the image of the captiue *Ocean* in



in gold. The *stuffe* of the second was bay-tree of *Egypt*; and, for shewes, the images of *Nile* and *Ar-sinoe*, and of the watch-towre *Pharus*, as it burnt in the top like a flaming beacon. The third was the chariot of *Pharnaces*, and the spoyles of *Pontus*. The fourth represented king *Iuba* and his *Moores* & *Spaine* twice conquerd. *Pharsalia*, *Thapsus*, and *Munda* (those greater arguments, & matters then ouer which hee triumpht) were not mentioned. Here, for a while, were weapons layd aside, the following calme without blood, and the cruelties of warre were made a-

mends for with goodnesse:  
not a man put to death by  
commandement , except  
*Afranius*, (for whom once  
pardoning was enough )  
and *Faustus Sylla*, because  
*Cesar* had learned to feare  
him for his father in law,  
and *Pompeis* daughter,  
with her vncles by *Sylla's*  
side : in this hee tooke care  
to make posteritie secure.  
His countrey therefore not  
ingratefull, all sorts of ho-  
nours were heaped vpon  
this one prime man ; ima-  
ges about the temples ; in  
the theater a crowne deckt  
with rayes ; a chaire of state  
in the Senate-house ; a pina-  
cle vpon his house top ; a  
month in the Zodiac ; and  
be-

besides all these, himselfe  
proclaimed Father of his  
countrey, and perpetuall  
*Dictator*: last of all (and it  
was vnknowne whether it  
were with his good liking)  
*Antonius*, Consull, the or-  
naments of a king were  
offred: all which prooued  
but as ribbands, or trim-  
mings of an host ordained  
to be slaine in sacrifice. For  
the mildnesse of this prince  
was lookt vpon with enui-  
ous eyes, and the power it  
selfe, which conferred be-  
nefits, was to free mindes  
cumber some. Nor was the  
forbearance of him an ac-  
quitall any longer: for *Bru-  
tus*, and *Cassius*, and other  
*Patricians*, Lords of the  
V 5 high-

*highest ranke*, conspired to assassinate him. How great is the force of fate! the conspiracy was knowne far abroad; a scroll was giuen also to *Cesar* himselfe, vpon the very day of the fact; & though an hundred beasts were sacrificed, yet not one of them had any signe of luckines. He came into the Senate-house with a meaning to aduance a warre against the *Parthians*: there the Senators staid at him, as he sat in his court-chair, & with twenty three wounds he was driue to the ground. So, he who had embrewed the whole earth with ciuill bloud, did with his owne bloud ouerflow the Senate-house.

CHAP.

## CHAP. III.

CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS.

**C**æsar, and Pompey  
slaine, the people of  
*Rome* seem'd to  
haue returnd to the state of  
their ancient libertie, and  
had returnd indeed, if *Pompey*  
had left no children,  
nor *Cæsar* an heire; or,  
which was more pestilent  
then both, if once his fel-  
low *in office*, and then his  
rival *in honour*, that fire-  
brand of *Cæsars* power, and  
whirlewind of the ensuing  
age, *Antonius*, had not o-  
uer-liued. For, while *Sex-  
tus Pompeius* seekes to re-  
couer his fathers estate, no  
part

part of the sea was free from feare of him ; while *Octavius* reuengeth his fathers bloud , *Thessalia* was againe to be stirred : while *Antonius* , variable-witted , either dildained that *Octavius* should succeed to *Cesar* , or for loue to *Cleopatra* , takes vpon him to bee a king : for hee had no other way to be safe , but by turning vassall . In so great preturbation we are to bee glad notwithstanding , that the whole power of *Rome* came to be settled vpon *Octavius* , first *Cesar Augustus* , who by his wisdom , and dexteritie reduced into order the body of the empire , shaken , and distempred on  
all

all sides, which without all doubt could neuer haue been brought together, and made to agree, vnlesse it had beene gouerned by the authoritie of some *worthie* one, as with a soule, or mind. *Marcus Antonius*, & *Publius Dolabella*, Consuls, fortune now busie in transferring the empire to the *house of the Casars*, the troubles of the citie were various, and manifold: that as in the change of yeerely seasons, the stirred heauens doe thunder, and signifie their turnings by the weather; so in the change of the gouernmēt of the *Romans*, that is to say, of all mankind, the world troubled through-

throughout, and the whole body of the empire was turmoiled with all sorts of perils, and with ciuill warrs both at land, and sea.

### CHAP. IIII.

#### *The Mutinensian warre.*

**H**He first cause of ciuill breach was *Cæsars* last will, and testament, in which *Antonius* being named *but* in the second place, he grew starke mad, that *Octavius* was preferred, and *for that cause* opposed the adoption of that most spiritfull yongman with an inexpressible warre. For seeing him not fully




fully eightene yeeres old, tender, & fit to be wrought vpon, and open to abuse, both defaced the dignitie of *Cæsar's* name with reuiling termes, and diminisht his inheritance with priuie thefts, disgraced him with foule phraſes, and gaue not ouer, by all the wayes hee could inuēt, to impeach his adoption into the *Julian* family: laſtly, enterpriſed a warre for ouer-bearing the yong *noble gentleman*, and with an armie, raiſed in *Gall* on this ſide the *Alpes*, beſieged *Decimus Brutus* for reſiſting his practices. *Octavius Cæſar*, pitied for his youth, and wrongs, & gracious for the maiestie of that

that name which hee assumed, calling his *adoptiue fathers* old souldiers to arms, hee then a priuate person (who would giue credit to it?) sets vpon the Consull, deliuers *Brutus* from siege, and strips *Antonius* out of his campe: at that time he did nobly with his owne hand: for bloody, & wounded as hee was, hee carried vpon his owne shoulders the eagled ensigne into the campe, which the eagle-bearer deliuerd to him, dying slaine.

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## CHAP. V.

*The Triumvirate.*

 *Antonius*, of his owne nature, troublesome to peace, and troublesome to commonweale, *Lepidus* comes in like fire to flame: because there was a necessitie of entring into the bond of a most bloudy league against two armies. The intentions of the *boutefeus* were seuerall in kindling these fire-blazes: *Lepidus*, couetous of riches, the hope whereof stood vpon troubling the state, *Antonius* desirous to be reuenged vpon them, who proclaimed him traitour, and *Cesar*

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far for the death of his adoptive father vpon *Cassius*, and *Brutus*, offensive to his vnreruenged ghost. Vpon these termes of as it were a league, peace was established among the three capitaines, and at *Confluents* betweene *Perusia*, and *Bononia* they ioyned hands, and their armies embrace: so the triumvirate is entred vpon with no good fashion. The common-weale oppressed with force, *Sulla's* proscriptions returne, the hideous crueltie whereof contained no lesse then the number of one hundred, and fortie Senatours: the ends of such as fledde for their liues ouer all the world,

world, were gastly, foule,  
and miserable.

## CHAP. VI.

*The warre with CASSIVS,  
and BRVTVS.*

**B**Rutus, and Cassius  
seemed to haue  
put by Iulius Caesar  
from the tyrannie, as ano-  
ther Tarquinius Superbus.  
But common libertie, the  
restitution whereof they  
principally aimed at, was  
lost by this assassinate of the  
common Father. So soone  
therefore as the fact was  
committed, they fled out  
of the Senate house, or Cu-  
ria, into the Capitoll, as fea-  
ring

ring *Cæsars* old souldiers not without cause, who wanted not the minde to take reuenge, but a captaine for it. And when it now appeared what destruction hung over the state: the murther was disliked, & by the *Consuls* consent a decree of Obliuion was enacted: yet to bee out of the eye of the publike griefe, they departed into *Syria*, and *Macedonia*, prouinces giuen them euen by *Cæsar* himselfe, whom they slew, reuenge was rather deferred then buried. The commonweale therfore being settled vpon the pleasure of the *Triumuius*, rather as it might be, then as it were fit, and

*Lepidus*

*Lepidus* one of the three, lett  
at home for defence of  
*Rome*, *Cesar* addresseth  
himselfe, with *Antonius* a-  
gainst *Cassius* and *Brutus*.  
They hauing drawne huge  
forces to an head, took the  
selfe-same field which was  
fatall to *Cneus Pompeius*,  
where the tokens of their  
destinated ouerthrow were  
not obscure: for the birds  
which vsed to gorge them-  
selues vpon carion, houer-  
d about the campe as if it  
were already theirs. as they  
marcht out to batel, a black  
Moore meeting them, was  
too too plainly a sign fore-  
boding dire successe: and to  
*Brutus* himselfe at night,  
when light beeing brought  
in

in, he meditated somewhat, as his maner was, all alone, a certain gloomie Image appeared to him, which being by him demanded what it was, I AM (it said) THINE EVILL SPIRIT, and therewithall vanished out of his admiring sight. In *Cæsars* campe all presages were as much for good, as they were in the other for the bad; birds, & beasts promising alike faire fortune: but nothing was in presēt more luckie, then that *Cæsars* physician was warnd in his sleepe, that *Cæsar* should not stay in his own campe, for that it would be surprised, accordingly as it fel out. For the battels ioyning, & the



the fight maintain'd on both sides with equal manhood for a while, although the Generals were not present, the one withdrawne through sicknesse of bodie, and the other for sloth, and feare; yet the vnvanquish't fortune both of the reuenger, and hee for whom the reuenge was vndertaken, stood for the side. The danger was as doubtfull at first, and as equal on both parts, as the event of the fight declared: *Cæsars* campe taken heere, and *Cassius* his camp there. But how much more forceable is fortune then vertue! and how true is that speech in which hee breathed out his last! THAT

VERTUE

VERTVE WAS ONLY A  
VERBAL THING, AND  
NOT A REAL. Meere mis-  
taking gaue away that bat-  
tell: for when *Cassius*, a  
wing of his armies shrink-  
ing, saw his owne troupes of  
horse gallop back vpon the  
spurre, after they had taken  
*Casars* campe, supposing  
they fled, got himself to an  
hillocke; from whence not  
being able to discern what  
was done by reason of the  
dust, noise, & night at hand,  
and when the scout whom  
hee had emploid for disco-  
uerie, staid somewhat long  
before he returnd, he veri-  
ly thought the day was lost;  
and thereupon caused one  
of them who was next him,

to strike off his head. *Bru-*  
*tus*, when he had in *Cassius*,  
lost his own life also, not to  
breake in any point that  
faith which each of them  
had plighted to the other,  
for otherwise they meant  
not to ouer-lieue the battel,  
laid his side open to the  
deadly blow of one of his  
owne companions. Who  
would not wonder that  
those most wise men vsed  
not their own hands at their  
last? vnlesse in this point al-  
so they had a ioynt perswa-  
sion, not to distaine their  
hands, but in letting out  
their most pure, and pious  
soules they meant the dire-  
ction should be theirs, but  
the heinous executiō other  
mens.

## CHAP. VII.

*The warre at Perusia.*A. V. C.  
DCCXII.

**T**HE partition of such lands as *Cæsar* diuided in campe among the old souldiers for reward of seruice, raised another war. *Lucius Antonius*, who was alwaies in his owne nature a most wicked man, was stirred vp the more by *Fulvia* his wife, a virago, who had serued in the warres like a man. Therefore by encouraging such as were disseised of their tenements, there was going to armes againe. In this case, *Cæsar* lets vpon him, not vpon his

his owne head, or opinion,  
but as vpon a person who  
all the Senate sentenced an  
enemy: & shutting him vp  
within the walls of *Perusia*,  
compelled him to the ex-  
tremest termes of yeel-  
ding, by such a famine as  
had left no filthie thing  
vnfed vpon.

## CHAP. VIII.

*The warre with* SEXTVS  
POMPEIVS.

**H**He killers of *Iulius*  
*Cesar* being made  
away all, there or-  
ly now remained *Pompeis*  
house. One of the bro-  
thers fell in *Spaine*, the  
X 2 other

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other saued himselte by  
flying, who assembling the  
scatter'd remaines of that  
vnfortunate warre, and ar-  
ming moreouer, *to his ayde*,  
the sturdy bodies in the  
worke<sup>e</sup>-jails, or bride-wells  
euery-where, held *Sicily*,  
and *Sardinia*. And now  
his nauie wasted vp, and  
downe in the middle of  
the sea. O how different-  
ly from his father ! hee  
rooted out the *Cilicians*,  
but this man stirred py-  
rats to take his part. It  
was so mightie a piece of  
martiall worke to ma-  
ster, and vtterly to di-  
stresse him in the straights  
of *Sicilie*, that he had car-  
ried with him to his graue  
the

the reputation of a gallant commaunder in the warre, had hee attempted nothing after that, but ( which is an argument of a noble minde )

T O H O P E A L-  
V V A Y E S. For his powers quite defeated, hee fled, and sail'd into *Asia*, where hee was to fall into the hands of his enemies, and be cast into fetters, and ( which of all other things doth most afflict an heroicke spirit ) to die by an executioner, at the pleasure of a foe. There was no flight since that of *Xerxes* more miserable. For he who late was Lord of three hundred,

X 3      dred,

dred, and fiftie shippes of warre, escaped away with onely sixe, or seuen of them, putting out the light in the admirall, throwing his rings into the waues, quaking, and euer looking backe, and yet not fearing lest hee should perish. Though in *Cassius*, and *Brutus*, *Cesar* had ridded the power of the faction out of the world, and in *Pompey* had abolished the whole name, and title of it, yet could not hee settle a sound peace, while *Antonius* the rocke, the knot, and the common let of assured quiet, was aliue, and there was no want in him why vices made



made not an end of him: nay his pride, and riot hauing made triall of all things, hee first ouercame enemies, then citizens, and lastly the times with the terrour *hee had raised* of himselfe.

## CHAP. IX.

*The warre with the Parthians by Generall VEN-  
TIDIVS.*

**T**He miserable overthrow of *Crassus* made the *Parthians* higher crested, and they were glad to heare the newes of the ciuill warres of *Rome*. So soone

X 4 there-

therefore as any occasion glimmer'd out , they stuck not to breake in vpon vs, *Labienus* euen inuiting them, who employed by *Cassius* , and *Brutus*, dealt with the enemy ( O the madnesse of wickednesse ! ) for their assistance , who therevpon chase away the garrisons of *Antonius*, ledde on by the gallant young king *Pacôrus*. *Saxa*, deputie of *Antonius* , obtained of his owne sword to keepe him out of their fingers. After *Syria* was wonne away , the mischiese had crept farther , the enemy , vnder colour of giuing ayde, conquering  
for

for himselfe, had not *Ventidius* (who also was *Antonius* his deputie) with incredible good fortune, both defeated the forces of *Labiennus*, slaine *Pacôrus* himselfe, and followed in execution vpon all the cauallerie of *Parthia*, ouer the whole space of countrey betweene the riuers *Orontes*, and *Euphrates*. The slaine, were aboue twentie thousand, as *Ventidius* handled the matter. For counterfeiting a feare, hee suffered the enimie to come vp so close to his campe, that they wanted roome to plie their shotte of arrowes. The king

Xs

him-

himselfe most valiantly fighting was killed, and his head carryed about, and shewed to all the reuolted cities. *Syria* was thus recouered without warre, and so, by the slaughter of *Pacôrus* wee were euen for *Crassus* overthrow.

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CHAP. X.

*The warre of ANTONIVS with the Parthians.*

**T**HE *Parthians*, and *Romans* hauing made tryall each of other, *Crassus*, and *Pacôrus* being lessons to both

both sides of cithers forces, league was made againe with equall reuerence, and entirenesse of amitie, and that by *Antonius* himselfe. But the infinite vanitie of the man, while hee coueted to adde the conquest of *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* to the titles of his images, suddenly leaues *Syria*, and inuades the *Parthian*, without anie either cause, or wise counsell, or so much as an imaginarie colour of warre, as if so to steale-vpon were also a part of a captaines dutie. The *Parthians*, besides affiance in their peculiar weapons, pretend likewise to bee afraid,

afraid, and flie into the open fields. Hee forthwith pursues them as victorious; when, vpon a sudden, though in no great numbers, they burst out neere twilight at vnawares, like a showre, vpon the *Romans* now wearie with trauaile, and with their arrowes ouerwhelme two legions. But this was nothing, in comparison of the calamitie which hung ouer their heads the verie next day, had not the compassion of the Gods come betweene. One, whose life was spared in *Crassus* his overthrowe, comes ryding to the trench, attired like a

*Par-*

*Parthian*, and hayling them in *Latin*, after hee had gotten to bee beleeu-  
ed, informes them what was at hand, that the king would come vpon them with all the power of the realme: *that* therefore they should march back, and recouer the mountaines; though euen so perhaps they should haue store of enemies. By this meanes a lesler force came against them, then was in readinesse. Yet they fell on, and the remaines of the armie had beene quite destroyed, but that when the *Parthian* shot flying as thicke as haile, the souldiers, taught wee know not how,

how, dropt on their knees,  
and casting their targets  
ouer their heads, seem'd as  
if they had beene slaine.  
then staid the *Parthians*  
their bowes. *whereupon* the  
*Romans* starting vp on their  
feete againe, did againe  
moue such wonder, as that  
one of the barbarous vsed  
this speech; *Goe Romans,*  
*and fare well; fame with*  
*good cause termes you the*  
*Conquerors of nations, who*  
*can outstand the shot of Par-*  
*thia.* Water afterwards did  
no lesse mischiese then the  
armed enimie: first the  
countrey was *naturally*  
dry off-springs, then the  
riuer *Salmadicis* was to  
some more noyous *then*  
the



*the drouth*, and last of all when the weake dranke deepe of the riuer, euen the sweete waters also, proued poisonous. Moreouer, the heats of *Armenia*, and the snowes of *Cappadocia*, and the sudden change of one ayre into another, was it selfe in stead of a plague. So a third part of sixteene legions hardly remayning, when the siluer which hee had *in the armie* was euerywhere chipt with *chisels*, and him selfe betweene the fittes of *the mutinie* call'd euer, now and then to a sword-player of his to kill him, the doughtie Generall fled at last into *Syria*: where, like a man in a man-  
ner

ner belotted, hee became somewhat more brag, and lostie then before, as if he who had brought himselfe away, had gotten the victory.

# CHAP. XI.

*The Actian war with ANTONIE and CLEOPATRA.*

A.V.C.  
DCCXX  
II.

**T**He furie of *Antonie* which ambition could not kill, was quencht with wanton lust, and riot, for after his *Parthian* iourney growing into hatred with warre, he gaue himselfe over to rest, and surprised with the  
loue

loue of Queene *Cleopatra*,  
solaced on her bosome, as  
*freely* as if all other mat-  
ters had succeeded well.  
This *Egyptian* woman did  
value her companie at no  
lesse a rate to *Antonie* drun-  
ken with loue, then the  
whole *Roman* empire. & he  
promised it : as if the *Ro-*  
*mans* were more easily to  
be dealt with then the *Par-*  
*thians*. Therefore hee be-  
gan to plot a tyrannie, nor  
that couertly, but forget-  
ting his countrey, his name,  
his gowne, his *fascies*, hee  
absolutely degenerated in-  
to no lesse a monster in his  
vnderstanding, then *he did*  
in his affection, and fashion.  
*hee went with a staffe of*  
gold

gold in his hand, a *Persian* sword by his side, a purple robe buttond with huge precious stones; and a diadem in readinesse. that a king might inioy a *Queene*. At the first bruite of these stirres, *Cesar* crosseth ouer from *Brundisium*, that hee might giue warre the meeting; and, pitching his tents in *Epirus*, did beset the iland *Leucades*, and the rocke *Leucades*, and the points, or nesses of the *Ambracian* bay, with his ships of warre, wee had aboue foure hundred saile; the enemies not fewer then two hundred, but what they wanted in number, was made vp in bulke: for they

they had from sixe to nine  
bankes of oares, besides  
that, *their fights* were rai-  
sed so high with decks, and  
turrets, as they resembled  
castles, and cities, making  
the *very* sea grone vnder, &  
the windes out of breath  
to carry them: which huge-  
nesse of theirs was it selfe  
their bane. *Cesar's* nauie  
had not *in it any vessell* but  
from three bankes of oares,  
to sixe, and none aboue:  
therefore they are yare, &  
ready for all the needes of  
service, whether to charge,  
recharge, or turne about.  
those *of the other side* were  
meere slugges, and vnwiel-  
die for all worke: vpon e-  
uery of which many of  
ours

ours setting, and plying them what with darts, *and all sorts of flingings*, what with beak-heads, or prows, and castings of fire, scattred them all at pleasure. nor did the greatnesse of the enemies preparations appeare at any time more then after the victorie: for the huge armada, bulged, & split in the fight, was carryed in the wracks thereof, vp, and downe ouer the whole sea, *containing* the spoiles of *Arabia*, and *Saba*, and of thousand other nations of *Asia*, and the waues stirred with the winds, did daily belch vp gold, and purple vpon the shores. the first who led the way to  
run.

running away, was the Queen, who in a galleon whose poope was of gold, and saile of purple, thrust into the deepes, *Antonius* forthwith following her: but *Cæsar* was at his heeles. So that neither the preparations which he had made to fly into the *Indian Ocean*, nor *Parætonium*, and *Pelusium*, the two corner coasts of *Ægypt*, stufte by him with garrisons, stood him in any stead, all were so quickly seized. *Antonius* was the first of the two who slew himselfe. the Queene kneeling at the feete of *Cæsar*, laid baits for his eyes; but in vaine; her beauties were beneath that princes chastic.

tie. nor was life her suit, for that was offered, but her care was for a part of the kingdome: which when she despaiied to obtaine of the prince, and saw her selfe reserved for triumph, the guard put about her being negligent, she betooke herselfe to the Mausolie (so call they the sepulchres of *their* kings) where attired in most pompous habit, as her custome was, shee seated herselfe in a throne, sweetned with rich perfumes, close to her *Lord Antonius*, and clapping serpents to her veines, died away in a slumber.



## CHAP. XII.

*Warres against foraine  
nations.*

**H**Ere ended the ciuill wars. the rest were against strangers, who, while the empire was turmoild with these intestine miseries, sallied out against vs in diuers quarters of the world. For peace was but greene, and the stif swoln necks of nations, not yet inured to the curbe of seruitude, slipt the yoke which had but newly beene imposed. the climat which is almost vnder the north-pole, bare it selfe more roughly: the *Noricks, Illyrians,*

ans, Pannonians, Dalmatians, Mysians, Thracians, and Dacians, Getes, and Sarmatians, and Germans. The Alps, and snow upon them, whither warre could not climbe, gaue encouragement to the Noricks. But Cesar thoroughly quieted all the nations of that tract, the Brenns, Senons, & Vindelicians, by his son in law whose mother hee had married, Claudius Drusus. How savage those crafty people were, appeared wel enough by the women, who for want of mischievous weapons, pasht their sprawling babes on the ground, and hurld them in the souldiers faces, as they

they came against them. The *Illyrians* also live vnder the *Alps*, possesse the vallies between, and guard certaine passages, at it were barres, themselues wrapt in with abrupt water-falls. Against them hee went in person, commaunding bridges to be made. Here the waters, and enemies empeaching him, as our souldiers were slacke to scale, hee rasht a target out of one of their hands, and led the way, the troupe then following *thick*: but the *Illyrian* hauing with their multitude saw'd in sunder the bridge, his hands, and legges were wounded *in the fall*; so the  
Y bloud

bloud which dropt from him, making him shew the brauer, and his danger it selfe the more maiestlicall, he assaild the enemy at the back. The *Pannonians* are wall'd in with two wilde forests, and three great rivers, *Drauus*, *Sauns*, and *Ister*, and they, having first foraged their next neighbours, retired themselves within their defences. For taming these hee sent out *Vibius*: who slue them on either banke of their rivers. The armours of the vanquisht were not consumed with fire, as the fashion of warre was, but were preserved, and throwne into the streames, that the  
newes

newes of their fellowes overthrow might so be conueighed to the residue. The *Dalmatians*, for the most part, dwell close at wood-sides, which makes them wondrous forward more then all other, to commit robberies: *Marcus*, by burning *Delminium*, their principall citie, had now as it were cut off their head: *Asinius Pollio* amerced them with the losse of their cattell, armes, and tillage: but *Augustus* commanded *Vibius* to subdue them vtterly: Who made those fierce nations digge in mines, and to refine gold-oare, which they, the most couetous men of

the world, doe search for  
with careful diligence, that  
they may seeme to hoord  
it for their proper vses.  
How wilde, and grimme  
the *Mysians* be, and how  
barbarous aboue all bar-  
barisme, is horrible to bee  
spoken. One of their cap-  
taines stepping out before  
the armie, pray'd silence,  
and said; *Who are yee?* an-  
swere was made; *We are*  
*lords of the world.* They  
replide, *Yee may well say so,*  
*if you conquer vs:* *Marcus*  
*Crassus*, General, tooke the  
word as a faire forebode-  
ing. The *Mysians* forth-  
with offer- vp an horse be-  
fore their battalions, vow-  
ing to sacrifice, and eat the  
bowels

bowels of those captaines  
*of ours* whom they should  
kill. I may very well be-  
leeue the Gods heard their  
speech : they could not  
stand out the sounding of  
a trumpet. *Domitius*, a  
captaine, strooke no little  
terroure into the barbarous,  
himselfe a man of a barba-  
rous blunt wit, but which  
did well enough among his  
likes, who carrying, *for*  
*as it were his crest*, a cha-  
sing-dish, or little harth  
vpon his helmet, and the  
coales thereof kindling  
with the motion of his bo-  
dy, the flames seemed to  
blaze as if his head were on  
fire. Before them in time,  
the most mightie people

of *Thrace* rebelled, who as barbarous as they were, yet were accustomed to militarie ensignes, and discipline, yea and to *Roman* weapons also : but being viterly subdued by *Piso*, they shewed their wood rage in their very bondage it selfe. For attempting to gnaw their chaines in sunder with their teeth, they punisht their owne wilde-nesse. The *Dacians* keepe them to their mountaines, till the yce haue knit both the bankes of *Danubius* together; and then as often as it is *hard* frozen ouer, they passe it, as vnder the guidance of *Cotiso* their king, and destroy the border.



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der-countreys. *Caesar Augustus* thought good to make that practice too hot for them, though it was a most difficult matter to come where they were. Sending *Lentulus* therefore against them, he draue them beyond the farther banke, and planted garri- sons on the hither. If *Dacia* was not conquer'd then, it was put by, and defer- red. The *Sarmatians* gal- lop, and ride in champaine fields: and it was held e- nough, to command them by the same *Lentulus* not to approach *Danubius*. They haue nothing but snow, and thinne woods. Their barbarousnesse is so  
X4      great,

great, as they vnderstand not what peace meanes. Would *Germany* also had not thought it so great a matter to ouercome. It was more basely lost, then gloriously gained. But *Augustus*, forsomuch as he knew his father hauing twice past ouer *Rhene* by bridge, had sought warre therein honour of *his memorie*, he desired to make a prouince of it: and it was done, could the barbarous aswell haue brookt our vices, as obeyd our commands. *Drusus*, sent into those regions, first tamed the *Vsipes*, then ouer-ran the *Tenethers*, & the *Catti*. For hee had trimm'd a certaine

tain high hillock in manner of a trophea with the most special spoils of the *Marcomanni*. After that, he invaded these other most puissant nations, the *Cherusci*, *Sueuians*, & *Sicambrians* at once: who burning twenty captains of ours, had bound themselves by that fact to maintaine warre against vs, with so assured hope of victory, that they diuided the prey by bargain before-hand. The *Cherusci* they would haue the horse, for their share; the *Sueuians* the gold, and silver; the *Sicambrians* the prisoners. But all went quite backward on their sides. For *Drusus*

preuailing, did share, and sell their horses, cattel, and chaines of *gold*, and themselves, as lawfull prize. Moreouer, hee left garrisons euery-where behinde him, and guards for defence of the prouinces. Vpon the riuer of *Mose*, of *Albis*, of *Visurgis*, and the banke of *Rhene*, hee planted aboue fittie castels. Hee ioyn'd *Bonna*, and *Gelduba* together with bridges, and strengthened them with shipping. Hee opened the *Hercinian* wood, till that time pathlesse, and vn-scene. To conclude, such was the peace in *Germany*, that the men seemed not the same men, the soile seemed

med other then it had bin,  
and the ayre it selfe more  
milde, and temperate then  
euer. And that most gallant  
yong gentleman (I call him  
not so, out of flatterie, but  
as he well deserued) dying  
there, the Senate, which it  
neuer had done to any o-  
ther, surnamed him of *Ger-  
manie, Germanicus*. But it  
is more difficult to keepe  
a prouince, then to con-  
quer it. Prouinces are at-  
chieued by the sword, but  
retayned by iustice. Ther-  
fore that reioycement was  
short. For the *Germans*  
were rather overcome  
then tamed, and vnder  
Generall *Drusus* they ra-  
ther admitted our customs,  
then

then submitted to our forces. When hee was once dead, they beganne to hate the lawlesse humour, and pride of *Quintilius Varus* no otherwise, then as they would haue hated crueltye. But hee durst set vp a Law-Court, and sit in iudgement within his campe, as if hee had beene able to restraine the violence of the barbarous, with his sericants roddes, and cryers voice. But they, who now a good while since had seene their blades canker'd with rust, and their horse of *seruice* growne foggie with ease, no sooner saw our gownes, and lawes  
more

more cruell then our weapons, but they make *Arminius* captaine, and fall to armes. When *Varus*, in the meane space, was so aduenturous vpon trust of peace, as hee tooke no heed at all, though the conspiracie of the captains was foretold, and disclosed to him by *Segestes*, a prince among them. Therefore (O strange securenes!) as hee sat vpon the tribunal, citing parties, they at vnawares assaile him on all hands, taken absolutely vnprovided, and fearing no such matter, sacke his campe, and destroy three legions. *Varus* followed the viter losse

losse of things there, with the same fate, and minde that *Paulus Æmilius* did the deadly blow at *Cannæ*. Nothing was more bloudie then the slaughter which was made through the woods, and marshes; nothing more intolerable then the insultings of the barbarous, specially against pleaders at the bar, plucking out the eyes of some, and lopping-off the hands of other some; one had his mouth sticht-up, after his tongue was first cut out, which the savage actor grasping in his hand, sayd to it: *Thou viper, at last giue ouer hissing*. The body of the  
Con-



Consul himself, which the souldiers had in their picture buried, was digged out of his graue. The barbarous doe as yet withhold two of our ensignes, & two of our eagles; the third the eagle-bearer plucking off, before the enemies layd hand vpon him, and carrying it *hidden* in the hollow of his belt, was plunged so into the bloody marsh. By this ouerthrow it came to passe, that the course of empire which had not stopt at the *Ocean*, stayd vpon the banke of *Rhene*. These things hapned north-ward. In the South of the world there were rather hurly-burlies then war. The *Musulanians*,

*sulanians*, & *Getulians* who border vpon the *Syrts*, were chastised by *Cossus* captain generall, at *Cesars* commandement, who was therefore proper-named *Getulicus*. The victory spreads wider. Hee left the *Marmarians*, & *Garamants* for *Furnius*, who subdued them: & might haue return'd entituled *Marmaricus*, but that his modesty rated not his conquest so high. In the orient, there was more to doe with the *Armenians*. Thither *Cesar* sent one of his nephewes. Both were of short life, and the one of them inglorious. For *Lucius* died of sicknes at *Massilia*: *Caius* died in

in *Lycia* of a wound, as he  
recouerd *Armenia*, with-  
drawing it selfe to the *Par-  
thians*. *Pompey*, hauing  
vanquishd king *Tigranes*,  
tied the *Armenians* to this  
only poynt of bondage,  
that they should haue no  
gouernours but at our ap-  
pointment. This right of  
ours, hitherto intermitted,  
was reuiued by *Caius*, not  
without bloudshed, and  
yet without much bicke-  
ring: for *Domnes*, whom  
the king had made gouer-  
nour of *Artaxat*, faining  
a reuolt, assailes him as he  
was busie in perusing a  
scroll, which himselfe had  
reacht vnto him, preten-  
ding it containd an account  
of

*superstiti e-  
tiam non  
Caſari ſa-  
tisfecit.*

of the treasures; and with his drawne sword, runnes him into the forehead. but the *Barbarian* was tilted at on all sides by the armie, who being destroyd with sword, and fire, into which hee threw himselfe wounded, satisfide *Caius* overliuing *him*, but did not satisfie *Caſar*. In the west part of the world, all *Spain* was at quiet, excepting that quarter which abutting close vpon the rocks where the *Pyrenean* mountaines end, is walht with the hither *Ocean*. Here, two most puissant nations, the *Cantabrians*, and *Asturians* liued free from command. the *Cantabrians* were the more for-

forward of the two, the haughtier also, and stiffer in holding out a rebellion: for not contented to maintaine their owne freedom, they sought to encroch vpon their neighbours, and wearied the *Vaccaans*, *Curgonians*, and *Autrigons*, with often incursions against these men, because they were said to deale more outrageously then ordinarie, *Cesar* commanded not an expedition to be made by any other, but went in person: came himselfe to *Segisama*; pitcheth his camp; and from thence euen then, diuiding his armie into diuers parts, hemd all *Cantabria* about, and

and conquerd that wilde nation, by inuironing them as beasts within a toyle. nor was the *Ocean* theirs : for our army well-appointed for warre, plaid vpon the backs of the enimie. His first battell against the *Cantabrians* was vnder the walls 'of *Vellica* . from hence they fled into that most steep high mountaine *Vindius*, whither they beleued the waues of the *Ocean* might as soone haue clambred , as the *Roman* armie . thirdly, the towne *Arracillum* made great resistance, but yet wastaken at the last. In the siege of mount *Edulius* , about which hee had drawne a trench

trench of fifteene miles in  
compasse, the *Romans*  
mounted on all sides: and  
when the barbarous saw  
no possibilitie to escape,  
their strife was who should  
kill themselves first with  
fire, and sword amidst their  
feasts, or with poison, which  
is commonly there scruzed  
out of Tax-trees, and so  
the greater part of them  
deliuerd themselves from  
that which seemd to them  
captiuitie. *Cesar* had these  
seruices done for him by  
*Antistius*, *Furnius*, and *A-*  
*grippa*, his deputies, while  
himselfe wintred vpon the  
sea-coasts of *Tarracon*. He  
present in his owne person  
at the doing, drew some  
of

ut barbari  
impares.

of the vanquished from dwelling on the mountains, of some hee tooke hostages, and of others he made slaues, and sold them vnder garlands. It seemed to the Senate an action worthy of laurell, and a chariot: but *Cesar* was now at that heighth, as he might contemne to triumph. About the same time the *Asturians* came powring downe from their mountaines in an huge troupe, nor did they stay their owne, (as the barbarous are vnruely) but pitching their campe by the riuer *Astura*, and, diuiding their force into three armies, they prepared to assaile three seuerall camps of



of the *Romans* all at a time. the fight had beene doubtfull, and bloody, and had made an end of both parts, they comming then, as they did, so strong, so suddenly, and with such sound deliberation, but that the *Brigacins* betrayd them, by whom *Carisius* hauing intelligence, he came vpon them with an armie, and destroyd their deuce. neuerthelesse, the battell euen so was not vnbloudy. such as remained vnflaine of that most puissant assembly, retired themselues into the citie *Lancia*: where the fight was so sharpe and hot, that when our souldiers demanded leaue to set  
fire

fire on the citie after it was taken, the Generall could hardly obtaine the fauour at their hands, that it might rather bee a monument of the *Roman* victory, standing, then burnt to the ground. This was the last warre of *Augustus Caesar*, and the last rebellion of *Spaine*. Constant allegiance, and eternall peace forthwith ensued, as well by reason of their owne inclination more bent to peace, as by *Cesars* courses, who fearing the boldnesse which mountaines bred in them, commanded them to inhabit *from thenceforth* in those camps of his which were vpon plaine

plaine ground. This began to bee found a matter of high wisdom. The region round about was naturally full of gold-oare, of vermilion, orpiment, and other colours. Hee therefore commanded the ground should bee searcht, and wrought. So, while the *Asturians* digged their owne treasures, and riches which lay deepe hidden, to serue others turnes, themselves also began to vnderstand their value. All the West, and South of the world being at peace, and Northward also (excepting onely the *Rhene*, and *Danubius*) as likewise in the East, betweene *Taurus*,  
 Z and

and *Euphrates*, those other countreys who were free from our power, had a feeling notwithstanding how great it was, & reuerenced the people of *Romes* victorieouer nations. For both the *Scythians* sent their ambassadours, and the *Sarmatians* also, desiring friendship. The *Seres* moreouer, and the *Indians* inhabiting right vnder the Sunne it selfe, came with precious stones, and pearls, and dragging elephants also along after them among their presents, thought not so much of any thing as of the length of the way, which tooke vp foure yeeres trauell: and the very colour

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colour it selfe of the men  
spake for them, that they  
came from vnder as it were  
another Sunne. The *Par-*  
*thians* in like sort, as if they  
repented their victorie, re-  
stored of their owne ac-  
cord the ensignes taken at  
the destruction of *Crassus*.  
So all mankinde had eue-  
ry-where an entire, and  
continuell either peace, or  
paction. And *Cesar Au-*  
*gustus* seven hundred  
yeeres from after the buil-  
ding of *Rome*, durst shut  
the Temple of double-  
faced *Ianus*; twice onely  
clozed before that time;  
once vnder king *Numa*, and  
the other time when the  
first warre of *Carthage* was

concluded. From henceforth, bending his minde to peace, hee corrected many things in the times *which were* prone to all mischief, and which overflowed in riotous loosenesse, with graue, and severe edicts. For these so many, and so wondrous great deeds of his, hee was called *perpetual Dictator*, and *Father of his Countrey*. It was also debated in the Senate, whether, because hee had founded the empire, hee should bee styled *Romulus*. But the name *Augustus* seemed to bee a more holy, and venerable word *then the other*, that so euen now while hee lived

liued on the earth, hee  
might bee *as it were* dei-  
fide by the name it  
selfe, and ti-  
tle.

**FINIS.**

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*The end of the foure bookes  
of the Roman Histories,  
written anciently in Latin  
by LVCIVS FLORVS,  
and translated into  
English by  
E. M. B.*

Soli Deo gloria.

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